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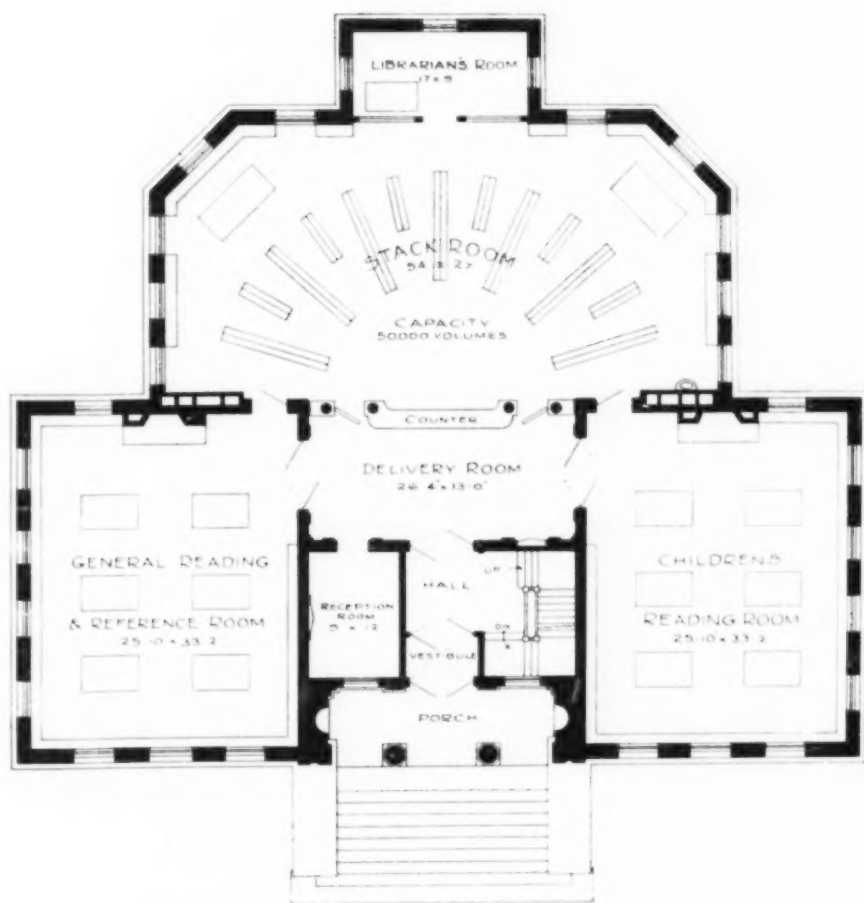
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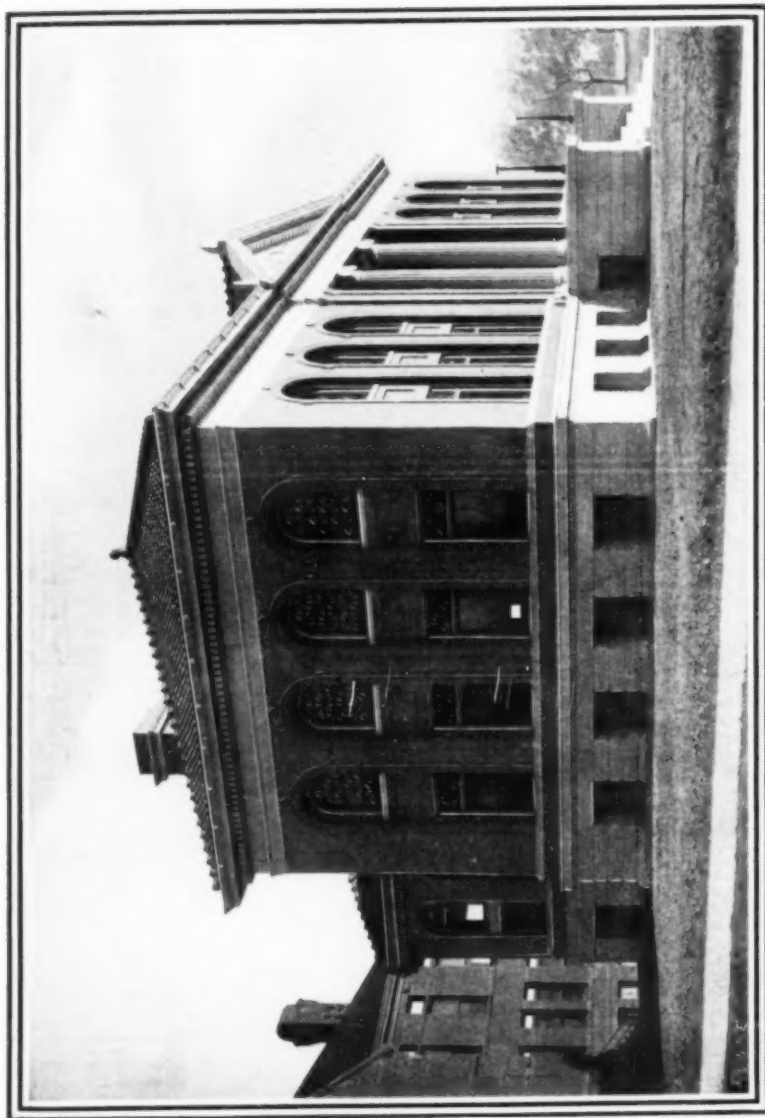
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THE CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY, CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 6

THERE is much of interest and encouragement in the reports made by various libraries, and summarized elsewhere, upon the use of the printed catalog cards issued by the Library of Congress. It is, of course, too soon to secure full data of their use, to analyze the various elements of their cost, and to draw conclusions as to the actual results of the enterprise; but it is evident that the libraries using the cards are practically unanimous in approval of the service rendered. Greater promptness in delivery of cards is urged by several, but on the other hand many state that cards constantly accumulate before the books for which they were ordered have been received. There are some minor criticisms of form, but on the whole the cards are regarded as excellent, and these criticisms are likely to be obviated as the system is perfected and developed. Certainly in time these printed cards should represent the highest attainable standard of bibliographical skill and accuracy, for they are necessarily subjected to the scrutiny of expert catalogers all over the country, and upon indication of error the Library of Congress has adopted the rule of reprinting and supplying a corrected card without charge. It is difficult to determine as yet how far the use of the cards reduces cataloging cost to subscribing libraries. In some libraries, when the clerical work of ordering, checking and otherwise handling the cards is allowed for, the saving is regarded as practically nothing; in others, while there has been no reduction in cataloging force, the catalogers have been able to accomplish other needed work that under ordinary circumstances could not have been undertaken. On the whole it seems evident that there is a margin of economy in the use of the printed cards; and even where this is not demonstrable their superior attractiveness counts strongly in their favor.

DESPITE the fact that the issue of the printed catalog cards marks a long step forward in co-operation and uniform methods, one good result of their use has been to lessen the power of the fetish of uniformity. Librarians are gradually coming to see that if their

card catalog is up to date and conveys its information with clearness and accuracy, it is of little moment whether all the cards are in vertical handwriting or in disjoined handwriting, or whether some cards are written and some are printed, or whether all cards are unvarying in their use of commas, semicolons and size symbols. The willingness to use printed cards so far as possible and to accept variations from individual methods of cataloging is a sign that red tape formalism is giving way to a broader and more practical point of view. Uniformity is a very good thing in catalogs as in many other lines of work; but when it sacrifices essentials to details, the product to the machinery, it becomes an incubus and a hindrance. The Library of Congress has been untiring in its efforts to adapt this central card system to many and varying requirements, and librarians have shown a gratifying willingness to waive personal preferences for the common advantage. With this desire manifest on either side, the future of the enterprise is a most encouraging one.

COO-OPERATION in bibliographical work is again in evidence in the long-awaited "Guide to the literature of American history," edited by Mr. J. N. Larned and issued by the publishing board of the American Library Association through the generous aid of Mr. George Iles. The volume, which is now in press, will be ready for presentation at the Magnolia meeting, and will undoubtedly take rank as one of the most notable bibliographic publications of the year. It exemplifies in a striking manner the principles of the "evaluation" of literature, of which Mr. Iles has been so long a champion, and it is an elaborate extension of the kind of work done in the previous "List of books for girls and women" and "Bibliography of fine art." The immense field of American historical literature is here covered by a corps of annotators, themselves historians or experienced in historical work, whose aim has been to note, briefly and emphatically, the values, defects, and special features of this mass of material. In its scope the work is meant to be com-

prehensive, ranging from the literature essential to the writer of an historical monograph, to the best text books for a grammar school teacher. To its preparation Mr. Larned has made the free gift of his services as editor, and Mr. Iles has contributed time and money in most generous proportions. Of the merits of the work it is as yet too early to speak. No enterprise of this character is likely to be free from defects or inconsistencies; but on the other hand such work as this stands for cannot fail of a wide, practical usefulness. In the meantime we can bespeak in advance a cordial recognition on the part of librarians for the disinterested services to bibliography of which this volume is an evidence and an expression.

As this number of the JOURNAL leaves the press, the American Library Association opens its twenty-fourth annual meeting. Its members have before them a week crowded with business, and likely to bring forth results of interest and importance in various fields of library activity. To the library workers gathered at Magnolia the JOURNAL extends cordial greetings, and best wishes for a pleasant and successful conference.

Communications.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND: INFORMATION DESIRED.

THE Library of Congress is desirous of obtaining from the libraries throughout the country information regarding the books for the blind, showing the total number of books, music and magazines in different systems, the number and class called for most frequently, and the number of blind using the library, also whether readings are given, and the attendance.

All information will be appreciated, as a representative of the Library of Congress will attend the International Congress for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Blind, at Brussels, August, 1902.

ETTA JOSSELYN GIFFIN,
In charge of Reading Room for the Blind.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
Washington, D. C. }

INDEX TO A. L. A. PROCEEDINGS.

WE librarians are persistent in disciplining publishers who fail to provide good indexes for their books, some even holding that copyright should be withheld from such books, but our own proceedings are issued year after

year unindexed. When our membership was 100 we had some excuse; when it is over 1000 we certainly should provide a thoroughly good index to the proceedings and not compel people to depend on the annual index of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Many of our members do not take the JOURNAL, and those that do would find the volume of proceedings vastly more useful if it were thoroughly indexed. None of the work would be lost, as it would be all done for the JOURNAL index, and the only expense would be typesetting and presswork of a few pages. The executive board ought to order at its next meeting that the proceedings hereafter shall be fully indexed and make the small needed appropriation. MELVIL DEWEY.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN GEORGIA.

GEORGIA has passed a law allowing any municipality to raise money by tax and permanent appropriations for library purposes. "Any such sum or sums of money so appropriated shall be expended under the direction of the board of trustees of the public schools of said city, or the board of education, or the body controlling public schools in said city." The public library is put entirely in the hands of the school authorities.

This plan was tried in New York state for 50 years and found wanting. In a paper read before the State Teachers' Association at Syracuse in 1895, W. R. Eastman, state library inspector, gave the following reasons in favor of a separate management: (1) to hold public attention; (2) to secure the best management; (3) to secure outside help. When they are combined the library inevitably becomes subordinate to the school and suffers for want of attention from both the board of control and the public. This is bound to be the result, even where a school board has the best interests of the library at heart. With a separate organization the library has trustees chosen for its special service, who are specially and aggressively interested in its welfare. The library thus has an individual character with greater power to develop and enlist the sympathies of public spirited people in its behalf. The school as well as the community at large reaps the benefit of this independent growth and larger development of the library.

The public school and the public library are both essential factors in a complete system of popular education and as such they should work together in perfect harmony. But the best results have been secured where they are maintained as two distinct institutions. The experiment of combining them was a costly one in New York state. Georgia has not made a state appropriation for this purpose and the funds locally raised may be most carefully expended. But her law is open to the same objection and there is danger that the result will be equally unsatisfactory.

WILLIAM F. YUST.

STATE LIBRARY,
Albany, N. Y. }

THE LIBRARIAN: REQUIREMENTS AND DUTIES.*

BY SAMUEL GARDINER AYRES, *Librarian of Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J.*

In the first place we must *be* in order to become first-class librarians. I do not mean to be in the sense of existing but in the ethical sense. The first postulate of right being anywhere is character. Character determines conduct; determines choice, even of books. Character also determines culture in the truest and best sense. One cannot grow a real genuine culture upon an ugly character. Morals and culture go hand in hand. Something akin to culture may be manifest in persons of no culture; but it is fictitious and in the end will so prove itself. All are endowed with memory, with power to think, and with opportunity to act, but the memory may be filled with the offscourings of the world, and the thought with the refuse of the street. Culture implies right companionship. Companionship begets likeness. The books of power beget power. A Virgil dreams of emulating Homer and writes his *Æneid*; a Lincoln lives in thought with a Washington and copies some of his great qualities. Many another person of less fame has added another cubit to his stature by dwelling in the presence of the great and good. So Lowell is absolutely correct when he says that "a man's mind is known by the company it keeps."

Culture is the prime requisite for the librarian. One may pass through all the schools and universities of the world and still be uncultured. But undoubtedly the best road to culture lies in that direction. Nevertheless, it seems to me that there is something wrong in our system of education, when a man can go through a long course of training and not meet the great masters at all, or if at all only in a purely scholastic way. We study too much *about* things, and do not study enough the things themselves. It has been my lot for years to study men from many of the colleges of the United States. I regret to say, that too often they appear to be totally

ignorant of the world's greatest masters. In the present clamor for the specialist we have gone too far and neglected the fundamentals. Every year we have to acknowledge that there is a vast difference between knowledge and culture. One may be master of all the languages, art and science of the universe and yet be totally devoid of culture. Ruskin has said it in a better way: "You do not educate a man by telling him what he knew not, but by making him what he was not."

Next after culture I would say that the librarian in order to be successful must have a love for this work. This is necessary in any calling. It marks the difference between the mechanical and the real librarian. If you cannot muster this love at the beginning of your career, you had better leave this work for something else. But if you will stay in the work after you have found this out, it were better for you if you had never been born. The endless details, trying at best, will deteriorate into absolute drudgery. Even if we do love the work, how the details do grind at times into our very fiber! The remembrance of "our public" and the service we may render them enables us to complete what we have undertaken and we go to the next task with unabated vigor.

It is a proverb that poets are born and not made. It is largely true of the librarian that there must be natural aptitude for the work. Indomitable will can overcome almost any difficulties. One can make oneself like distasteful work. Yet the fact remains that the best work is done from love of the work and not of necessity. So again we must say with Lowell:

"No man is born into the world whose work
Is not born with him; there is always work
And tools to work withal, for those who will."

The next requisite necessary for the librarian is *helpfulness*. Woe be to that librarian who has not that requisite. One might as well retire into a nunnery and tie red tape

* President's address, New Jersey Library Association; read at Bi-state Library Meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 15, 1902.

forever, if lacking this characteristic. Just here let me say a word in regard to our attitude to the public. Should we aid in research or should we tell the reader to be content with what can be found in the catalog? Not long since a student came to our library to look up some point of interest suggested in the classroom. I spent an hour or more in helping him find what he needed and what would perhaps taken him three hours to find. A new assistant suggested after the young man had gone, "You should not have spent so much time with that man. You should have spent a little time in showing him how." I think we were both right. The reader in general is not as well acquainted with the inter-relation of subjects as the librarian gets to be, so that we really have the key to the solution of many a difficulty. The main thing for us to do is to make our libraries available to the reader. On this will in large measure depend the usefulness of our library.

The word *co-operation* is much used in these days. It has invaded the library world. The librarian must co-operate in every undertaking that involves library use in the town where located. The public school, debating club, women's club, doctor, lawyer, teacher, preacher, parent, child, all will come to the public library for ministration, inspiration, help. The library is more than a place of amusement. The public library has come to be the headquarters of the largest graduate and undergraduate body of students in the world. A large majority of the people get their education outside of the schools. Some of the greatest scholars we have ever had were not educated by the school but by the library. The presence of a young workman in the British Museum every noon at the lunch hour did not excite remark. No one thought of him as likely to be of note. But George Smith the Assyriologist and finder of the famous flood tablet was worthy of attention. His work holds all his successors under lasting obligation.

I say not with lament that the library has changed its position and work in the community. It is a trite remark that the library of other days was a mausoleum of books. Sometimes it seems to me that the modern library is a hospital and that the patients all

have the same disease—an attack of fiction. With some the disease is chronic, and how to cure it may be a desirable task for the librarian—and one that some have not been slow to undertake. But seriously the librarian has a great work to do in introducing charming friends to the lifelong acquaintance of young people, and here comes one real joy of our work. There is a joy in work for work's sake, but there is a greater joy in work for others' sake.

There is another requisite for the success of the librarian. There must be genuine *business ability*. This involves a knowledge of how and where to buy our books. This knowledge comes largely from experience. Fifteen years' experience and an average increase of 4000 vols. per year, I think give me the right to speak on this subject. In that time the library under my care has increased from 12,000 vols. to over 72,000. At the beginning of my buying I wrote to several of the leading librarians as to the method of purchase. I found that for books published in this country there was no uniformity of practice. So I began to study the subject for myself. I will give you the results in a few *don'ts*.

1. Do not buy all of your books in one place.
2. Do not as a rule purchase from the publisher directly. An old book dealer once said to me "every publishing house has a back door as well as a front door." I did not quite know what he meant then, but I do now. It is perfectly legitimate, too. I will give you an instance. At a certain publisher's I could get only 33 1-3 off, but after awhile I found that I could get 40 off on the same books next door. How did it happen? In making various deals they had exchanged books. I admit it was not quite fair to the publisher, but the discount was given in view of a somewhat larger purchase of this publisher's own stock.
3. Do not fail to connect yourself with some good dealer in second-hand books. He has more time and understands the general field better than any publisher. He is also more apt to be without bias toward authors and books and will be a real help in securing the best on subjects with which you are least familiar. The dealer will serve you in ways you little expect. He will have editorial copies, books sent out for review purposes

and after review sold. They are thus second-hand books, but exactly as good as new. These you can buy at much less than the publishers can afford to sell, for they were bought by the yard. Then the dealer frequently has remainders of first-class books at very low prices, and books you ought to have. Sometimes you may have to wait a little to secure what you want. For instance by waiting a couple of months I was able to secure "Who's who in America," the new edition, at less than half price, viz.: \$1.25, and this is a common experience. Of course there are of necessity some books that you must have as soon as published, or else lose the circulation of them. But these are few. Then, too, there are some books published in limited editions that you cannot afford to pass by. I thought that this was the case with the "Jesuit relations," and after waiting as long as I dared, secured number 625 out of the 750 sets published. More than once since have sets been offered for at least \$75 less than the publisher's price. Again, the dealer will do for you what the publisher cannot. Almost every library has one or more special collections, and it is desired to make the collection as complete as possible. The dealer can help you very much in your collecting. I can best illustrate what I mean by another leaf from the note book of my experience. Of course in a theological library one of our distinctive aims is to secure all we can bearing on the history of the various religions and denominations of the world. On a certain day I found that a dealer had secured a collection of some size relating to the Friends or Quakers. Much of this I secured for a small sum. I was interested some two years since to have two leading Friends from York, England, tell me that they thought I had some rarities not possessed by the Friends' Library at York, a collection which is, I believe, considered quite complete. Many similar instances have occurred in my experience.

The days are not long enough for the librarian; something must be left undone. What shall it be? That is a question largely determined by the personal character of the librarian. One library rule not found in any of the manuals I know, is worth embossing on the memory. "Do the duty that lies nearest

you." If you do this you will avoid many a conflict. Again I would say that the simplest duties must be done first, the more complex after. Availability of material must come before scientific method. If it is best found through the scientific method well and good. If not and some other way suggests itself, there must be enough courage to take that way. The truest science is the simplest. The complex may or may not be science; sometimes we find it is pedantry. But that which will produce the greatest results in the shortest time is in most cases the best. For my part I do not consider library science as finally formulated. Our work is yet in its inception. The tendency of the time is beginning to be to centralize around local centers. In the old days the buyer for the firm was an important factor. He had to go to the nearest large city to do his buying. Now it is no longer necessary. The travelling man comes to him and he is as well served as formerly. What is true of commercial life is true of other kinds of life. I believe that in time every library will have its wagons, corps of messengers and deliverymen, who will not only deliver books, but solicit orders for them in a systematic way. In fact, if the people won't come to us we must go to them, and do as everyone is doing in the business world. Home delivery has already come to stay in some quarters, and the work will grow.

There is a readjustment of life now taking place. In this readjustment the library should be the center of the community. It will be so if we make it so, for after all the library will be just what we make it. Here all creeds and possibly all classes and race distinctions are ignored. If we remain the servants of all and forever keep in the background the idea that the library is ours, we shall have some measure of success. Our public must take precedence of our work. A library successfully managed can raise the tone of a whole community. Our real success will not be measured by our scientific knowledge of our work, by the size and value of our library, nor by the statistics of our attendance and circulation, but by our ability to transmute character into character, and this implies what I said in the beginning—we must *be* in order to *do*.

INTRICACIES OF BINDING.

By CHARLOTTE MARTINS, *Princeton University Library.*

PERSONS not accustomed to preparing material for the binder consider this an easy task, and may lightly dismiss it with the remark, "Oh anyone can do that." Not so. Your magazine must first be collated, and not unfrequently a signature is wanting, or leaves have been cut out, or a whole number is missing, and if it is a foreign magazine weeks may elapse before the missing part is replaced, and sometimes it is out of print, and you can never get it. English and American magazines can generally be obtained more easily, but sometimes they too are out of print and your set is spoiled.

If your volume is complete a pattern volume is found, a binder's slip made out, and then copied in the binder's book. If the slip is not exactly like the pattern, and the binder follows the slip as explicitly directed your volume is lettered wrongly, and it has to be returned and corrected or uniformity is destroyed.

It is astonishing how many mistakes can be made even when copying from a pattern.

Some libraries send a pattern with each volume to be bound, some depend on rubbings, but there is more risk with the latter, for even if the size of the letters and panels are correct the margins may be cut too much or too little, and then the volumes are too long or too short for the rest of the set. It is harder also to keep the colors uniform, for dark green may be a shade darker or lighter than the rest of the set, red is especially difficult, dark brown admits of a number of different shades, and even in duck and canvas the shades vary.

Another intricacy is in the matter of the choice of material. One's first choice is almost always for morocco. A library with all the books bound in half morocco would be a dream of beauty and utility, but unfortunately most libraries have to consider the question of expense, and few can afford this luxury for all the books, nor would it be worth while. Few novels, for instance, are worth rebinding in half morocco, the paper would wear out long before the binding. Sheep wears well for a time, and one can

hardly imagine law books in any other binding, but with age the leather pulverizes into a fine dust, and finally peels and breaks. One of the most durable bindings is the ugly duck which is said never to wear out, and therefore like the "ugly duckling" of fable has for those who have eyes to see, the highest beauty, in this case the beauty of usefulness.

A little more attractive are the plain and art canvases which wear nearly as well as the duck.

Care must be taken that sheep is not palmed off on you for goat, and that you do not pay for morocco and get roan or cowskin or even cloth. Cowskin is a fairly durable leather both as to looks and wear, provided that it is cowskin, the outside of the hide, and not skiver, the inside.

Let us note a few specific cases of the intricacies of binding, especially of the foreign periodicals which may be considered as types.

The Germans carry their love of hard work even into the making up of their periodicals. Take the *Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Classiker Alterthumswissenschaft*, sometimes better known as Bursian's *Jahresbericht*. It is divided into five abtheilungen; the "Griechische klassiker," the "Lateinische klassiker," the "Alterthumswissenschaft," the "Bibliotheca philologica classica," and the "Biographisches Jahrbuch." Every one of the twelve numbers has a few pages for each part, and as the pages of one part often overlap the pages of the next, care has to be exercised when the volume is prepared for the binder, lest the parts be mixed, and confusion be the result.

Another, though not so intricate as the first, is the "Neue Jahrbuch für Philologie und Paedagogik."

This has but two abtheilungen, and if a person exercises ordinary intelligence, it is prepared without much trouble. Our next example is the "Jahresberichte für neuere Deutsche Literaturgeschichte," which needs even more care than Bursian's *Jahresberichte*, for there is nothing on the covers to indicate that it is not the most innocent of

periodicals. The only indications are i. 9, iv. 6, ii. 2, iii. 1 at the top of the several pages, and iv. 6 may start the volume. The parts must be carefully collated or your volume is veritable "pi." The French periodical types are *Bulletin des Sciences Mathématiques* and the *Revue des Bibliothèques*, the first is in two parts, but this is easily discovered in any library where the magazines are collated. The *Revue des Bibliothèques* publishes special catalogs with separate paginations which sometimes run through two years.

English and American periodicals are seldom printed with more than one part, the *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, and the *Journal of the Geological Society of London*, being the only exceptions that I now recall, and in these the pages are numbered for the two parts in Arabic and Roman figures so that it is easy to tell to which part they belong. The greatest trouble with the English and American periodicals is the too frequent change of name. Our last example is the "Publications" of the Palaeontographical Society of London. This society issues one volume each year, which comes bound in board covers and contains parts of four or five monographs. This binding must be cut off, and as the several monographs are concluded, bound in separate volumes. A title-page, table of contents, index, and directions for the binder come with the concluding portion of the article, so that if a little care is exercised the work is not difficult, the trying part of it is the length of time taken to complete the monographs. We have parts waiting for completion which were begun in 1856, 1863, 1867, and so on down to date.

Having prepared our periodicals, what shall we do with our theses, dissertations, and the miscellaneous pamphlets which most libraries have by the thousands? Shall we bind them separately, or make a volume of pamphlets on kindred subjects, or keep in pamphlet boxes? Something must be done with them. Mr. Spofford in his "Book for all readers," has treated this subject so fully that I will only say that our preference is to bind monographs, however thin, separately in a neat half cloth binding which costs only 8 cents each, unlettered, but to put consecutive series chronologically arranged, such as college catalogs, or booksellers' catalogs, in annual or

five year groups actually bound, or in self binders.

In the case of a very thin book the question arises as to lettering, whether lengthwise of the back, on the side, or the book padded and then lettered in the usual way? Generally the padding is preferable, if the book is valuable, but in this case you must watch your binder and not let him place the blank leaves both front and back of the text, so that the text is wellnigh lost, as a generally intelligent dealer recently had done for us. Blank leaves should of course be at the back.

When rare or expensive books are to be bound explicit directions must be given lest your binder cut down the wide margins dear to a bibliophile and so ruin the value of the book. Some binders have no conscience, or rather no education, in this matter.

Again a question arises, how many times shall a book or periodical be rebound? In the case of an ordinary in print book twice is all it is worth, for by that time the margins at the back are so narrow that the book cannot be sewed in such way that it can be opened conveniently. In the case of an out of print book, the value of the work, and the demand for its use, may make it necessary to rebind as long as there is any margin at the back left to sew.

When the boxes are at length packed and sent to the binder, the librarian can breathe freely, and be thankful until the first box is returned, then troubles again begin. A sample is perhaps returned in this box but no newly bound volume, or *vice versa*. If it is the custom to compare the two and check up in the binder's book, it must either be put aside until its fellow comes or the items checked twice. Or perhaps, if there were a number of volumes of the same periodical, half are kept back, and the samples with them, and each of these samples is wanted by at least three persons.

This is one point, by the way, against sending samples instead of rubbings. Finally it may happen that in spite of all our care one or two are wrongly lettered. If one is fortunate enough to have his library located in a large city, and the binding is done in that city, some of the annoyances may be avoided, but for the unfortunate majority who live in small towns, where the binding all has to be sent away, the intricacies deepen.

THE PRINTED CATALOG CARDS OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:
COMPARISONS OF USE.

THE issue of printed catalog cards from the Library of Congress to subscribing libraries having had some six months' practical trial, it has seemed that it might be both interesting and useful to present such information regarding the methods and advantages of the system as could be furnished from the experience of subscribing libraries. Necessarily this must be a preliminary and inadequate report, for the system is still in a process of adjustment on both sides—to the needs of the public libraries, on the side of the Library of Congress; and, on the side of the public libraries, to the requirements of uniformity and formality imposed by the exigencies of a great central cataloging organization—but it is hoped that it may be later supplemented and extended.

It is desirable first to re-state briefly the outline of the scheme as developed by the Library of Congress. Beginning with November, 1901, the catalog cards printed by the library for its own use—covering current copyrighted books; miscellaneous accessions, current and non-current; and books already in the collection in process of reclassification—were printed in quantities sufficient to supply copies, at cost and ten per cent. additional, to libraries desiring them. Author cards only are furnished, with indication of subject headings for certain groups. Orders are sent in on special order blanks furnished by the Library of Congress, or by checked copies of the *Copyright Bulletin*, *Publishers' Weekly*, or advance galley strips of card entries supplied by the Library of Congress; or in typewritten lists. All order slips are checked by the Library of Congress and returned with indication when the cards required can be furnished.

Reports have been received from 20 libraries that have used the cards for from two to six months, and that range from large reference libraries such as Harvard and the John Crerar, to public libraries like those of Hartford, Utica, Salem, and the larger cities. The opinion is practically unanimous that it is as yet too early to judge the practical benefits of the scheme—in saving of expense or

of labor—or to criticise the delays or formalities inseparable from the initiation of such an enterprise. On the whole the verdict of subscribers is strongly favorable, the service is regarded as prompt, and the cards as most satisfactory.

Harvard College Library reports that the Library of Congress cards have been received since November last. Up to April 14, 565 titles were ordered and 2156 cards received, at a cost of \$19.45. Mr. Tillinghast says: "We order: 1, for all copyrighted books of 1900 and later; 2, for other accessions if we find from L. C. proof that cards can be had; 3, occasionally to substitute for cards in our catalog, but soiled or not as satisfactory as L. C. cards (e.g., if L. C. gives contents and our cards do not).

"As books are picked out for L. C. order they are sent to the stenographer, who typewrites the order on special slips. He makes a carbon copy of each, which is filed at the delivery desk until cards are actually in the public catalog. The catalogers take up the books, fill out the order-slip for our official catalog, except that if the author's name needs to be looked up or filled out, it is left untouched. The books are then checked as cataloged and sent to the shelves. When the cards from L. C. come the shelf-marks and subject headings are put on, and if necessary the author's name on the order-slip is made to agree with the L. C. card. (I mention the common case; of course it sometimes happens that we change the L. C. cards to agree with a previous entry in our catalog.)

"We do not compare the books with the L. C. cards.

"We save, therefore, searching for authors' names, and writing out the copy for our printer, keeping the copy, sending it, reading proof. Just how much of this gain is offset by processes which the L. C. cards require, I have not tried to ascertain. It is clear that we gain materially in time, apart from the large gain in cost over the charge of our own printer.

"We order exactly the number of cards required for each title.

"We have received cards (since the service was fully established) within from five to six days from the time of ordering. It often happens that the cards arrive before the book is taken up by the catalogers. Occasionally we get them in two days.

"We have had no serious trouble from disagreement of the cards with our customs though in a few cases we have discarded the L. C. cards after we had received them. If the difference is vital we change the cards. If it is of small importance we do not.

"We have noted a few errors in the cards and sometimes omissions which we regret, but I consider these as entirely unimportant when compared with the advantages and excellencies of the L. C. cards.

"The Library of Congress supplies forms for notifying them of errors in the cards, and I have made use of these; it then reprints the cards, and, in the case of errors, supply a new set without charge; in case of additional information, it charges for the new cards.

"I think the Library of Congress is doing all that it can to make the work satisfactory, and as its staff becomes more used to the work and acquires precedents, the work will undoubtedly improve in detail. I expect, too, that libraries purchasing the cards will gradually bring their own rules into agreement with those of the Library of Congress."

At Columbia University Library cards for 185 books have been received,* at a cost of \$6.50, exclusive of the clerical or other work done on the cards at the library. The ordering conditions vary somewhat from those of other libraries. Dr. Canfield says: "We receive from the publishers, every two weeks, copies of all recent publications which they think will be of interest to this library. In this way we often secure an American book, and have it cataloged and on the shelves, before the proof slips from Washington reach us. Considering the comparatively small number of current American books which this library purchases—in which respect it is, of course, not at all like a public library, being built up along the lines of the work of the departments of the university—and the further fact that we are so immediately in touch with the great publishing houses of this city, we have decided that it is not profitable

for us to wait for the proof-slips from Washington and then to examine and clip and classify these. Hereafter, therefore, we shall simply make a slip of the title of any American book which we order and send this directly to Washington, receiving the cards in return. This makes it possible for us to catalog our American books at no greater expense than the small amount of time given by one of the subordinate members of the staff in preparing this memorandum slip."

At Amherst cards for 195 books have been received. Three copies of all cards are ordered, thus keeping up two complete author catalogs and one subject catalog. "Most of the cards have reached us within five days of ordering, and we notice an improvement in promptness of service recently. We generally order cards at the same time as the books, and the cards are apt to reach us first. So far as we can tell, we do not make a money saving over our former methods of cataloging, which were perforce very economical and somewhat inadequate, but we value the cards very much for their great superiority to those we were making.

"The two leading points in their favor in this comparison are: 1, their greater fullness (full names, notes, contents, etc.); 2, the immense superiority of print over either handwriting or typewriting for use in a card catalog."

For the University of Nebraska Library, J. I. Wyer reports: "We have used only 64 sets of the Library of Congress printed cards, the total number of cards being 173. Our principal impressions resulting from their use are:

"First. Their cheapness. Even with the time spent in making out order lists for them, verifying, etc., we feel that they are still cheaper than the old method of cataloging by hand, though it is hard to say just what balance there is in their favor on this score. As we duplicate our card catalog for all books sent to departmental libraries, the saving is of course considerable in all such cases. We get regularly the daily proof sheets from the Library of Congress, and use them to a considerable extent in ordering our catalog cards, merely cutting out the item from the proof sheet and sending it to Washington.

"Second. Promptness of service. We

* Reports from the various libraries represented are made up to April 30, 1902.

almost always have the cards before the books, and in the case of foreign books, English especially, we have the cards waiting for weeks. The reason we have used no more of these cards, is because we commenced very late, and have preferred to order only books for which they could surely supply cards. Even if the cost was very nearly as much as cataloging by hand I should still think that the appearance of the printed cards would turn the scale."

At Bryn Mawr College Library the cards are used for two purposes—cataloging new books and revising the catalog. Cards for new books are ordered by making a type-written carbon copy of the order slip. This receives the library stamp and is franked to Washington. The order slip marked with "L. of C." is left in the book on arrival and notifies the cataloger to wait for cards. As a rule the cards are received before the books and the service has been in every respect prompt and accurate. For the revision of the catalog the processes are necessarily more complicated, necessitating frequent comparison with the books, or replacement of the old (32) card by the new.

For the John Crerar Library, Mr. Andrews reports: "From Jan. 1 to April 1 the John Crerar Library submitted 1641 titles on triplicates of its order sheets to the Library of Congress. Beginning with Jan. 28, these triplicates were definite orders to send 21 cards for every title which the Library of Congress could supply. 1165 orders for titles were thus given and 312 titles were received in immediate response to these orders. The triplicate sheets were returned to us later, notifying us that certain titles would be supplied later if desired. In most cases these were reordered on instructions to supply, if possible, within three months, they being mostly for foreign books. During these months 164 titles were so ordered, of which about 100 probably belong to the lists from January 28 to March 31. This would make a total of over 400 titles for which we received, or will receive, Library of Congress cards, out of 1165 works ordered by our agents, or approximately 40 per cent. In addition to these we ordered during the three months 269 titles for analytical entries for books ordered previously to Jan. 28, and

already cataloged by us. We could not give the number of analyticals without an actual examination of the titles. Of the total 745 orders, 587 had been received before the middle of April, and by far the greater part of the 158 outstanding are for foreign books which the Library of Congress will receive at the same time that we do, or earlier.

"On April 4, four books were in the library awaiting Library of Congress cards; three sets of cards were found not to be available, and three more will not be used at present. On the other hand, 278 sets of cards are awaiting the receipt of books by us.

"Our best estimate is that the use of Library of Congress catalog slips and cards have enabled us to order American books about a week earlier than when we depended upon the *Publishers' Weekly*, and to secure a considerably larger percentage of odd titles. The net saving in time and money is about 10 cents per title; the actual cost of obtaining 21 copies of a title in this way is about 16 cents as against 26 cents in our regular way. Of course this is exclusive of the work of classification, shelf-listing, etc., which are essentially the same by either system. As we estimate the cost of this other work at 25 cents, the economy obtained by the use of the Library of Congress cards is one-fifth of 40 per cent., or 8 per cent of the actual cost of the cataloging. This estimate makes no allowance for analyticals, and to it must be added again the very important item of the saving of time in the treatment of current work. We have never before been able to make American and English books available to the public so promptly.

"We have no fault to find with the accuracy and style of the cards, especially as the Library of Congress furnishes new cards at its own expense in the rare cases of serious errors. So far as we have gone, the results are very satisfactory."

Pratt Institute Free Library reports cards received for 299 works, at a cost of \$10.14. Three cards are ordered for fiction and four cards for other works, with an additional card for every subject heading mentioned on the printed card.

"The advantages found by the cataloging department are these: 1, that we have only to collate the headings with our own catalog, and do not have to spend time

in looking up the author's name. We save time also, usually, in having only to write the title and whatever analytical cards we make; for subject cards we simply put on the subject heading. These, and the call numbers, are all that we add to the card. One set of cards we cut down to index-size for filing, first for printer's copy and afterward to use as a class catalog. The greatest saving of labor seems to be in revision. We do not attempt to make the details of the imprint uniform with our own usage. That would make a great addition to the work."

For the Forbes Library, Mr. Cutter says: "We have no catalog. The Library of Congress cards offer us a chance of cataloging slowly but well a library holding at present 87,000 volumes and growing at the rate of six or seven thousand a year. So far, since we resolved to catalog in this way, we have been largely occupied in certain preliminary work and have ordered only about 5000 cards, of which we have not been able to incorporate in our catalog as yet more than half. This is barely keeping up with current additions; but we see that when we have finished all the preliminary work we shall be able to make an effective attack upon the 87,000 volumes, the accumulations of the past seven years."

"The cards are very accurate. We have found only two errors, I believe. The style is excellent, and will be improved. The service is remarkably prompt, and there is an evident desire on the part of the Librarian of Congress and his assistants in this department to accommodate the libraries of the country as far as possible."

At the Hartford (Ct.) Public Library cards for 276 titles were ordered since Jan. 1, and including duplicates, 866 cards have been received, at a cost of \$8.58, or about four cents per title. "We do not receive the cards as promptly as the books, but on the other hand, as the books do not have to be held back for cataloging, we can place them before the public by making dummy cards, which are held until the printed cards come."

The Utica Public Library has received 1063 cards for 248 books (385 ordered), at a cost of \$9.47. Cards for 147 books, at an average of from three to four cards per title, cost the Detroit Public Library \$4.21.

The New York Mercantile Library reports cards received for 722 books, at a cost of \$21.48. Los Angeles Public Library has had 990 cards (for 421 books) out of 1469 (721 books) ordered, at a cost of \$10.45; while Medford Public Library reports cards received for 19 books, at a cost of 58 cents; "75 cents more would cover the cost for detail work (order lists, etc.), making the total cost to us for the 19 books \$1.33, or seven cents per book."

For the Salem Public Library, Mr. Jones reports: "Cards ordered for 370 books. Received 271, not received 99; of those not received 16 are copyright books. Of cards ordered Dec. 14 to March 14, for which limit has expired, full records have been kept of date of receipt. 198 titles were ordered, and 129 received; of these 83 were received in first week, 23 in second, 12 in third, 5 in fourth, 5 later. The time limit thus varies from 4 to 6 weeks, and it appears that three weeks is about the proper limit, unless the library is in no hurry and can wait from two to three weeks for titles of foreign books. For the 370 titles, 1360 cards were ordered, an average of 3.2-3 cards per title. Cards are ordered for one dictionary card catalog, two for ordinary fiction and biography, two to three or more for other books. Duplicates are ordered freely for analyticals and other added entries. Cards are perfectly satisfactory in form, etc., except for analyticals. When the title, contents, etc., run over to a second or third card, analytical entries are very embarrassing. Service is improving in promptness, and of my last order for 32 titles, 22 were received in four days, and six more in 11 days. Of the four not yet received, one only is copyright, and one book has not yet been received. Of course, promptness in receiving cards is, to a certain extent, in inverse ratio to promptness in receiving books and ordering cards. Service would be more prompt if publishers were more careful in making early deposit of copyright books. In many cases it would appear that deposit has not been made until some time after publication."

On the question of actual saving made, there is little definite information. In several cases it is stated that while the cataloging force has not been reduced, it has been

enabled to do work that would otherwise have been left undone until extra help had been secured. One librarian says: "So far as my library is concerned, there is no real saving. I am not able to do away with my cataloger or any other help. Not so much time is spent in writing cards, but the machinery of ordering, special lists that must be kept, verification, etc., take nearly as much time. There must always be a certain verification of headings, author and subject, in a library that already has a card catalog. Books are placed on the open shelves more promptly, as they do not have to be held back for cataloging, but there is great delay in cataloging books for which cards arrive late or not at all. If a book happens to be in the hands of a reader it may be two or three weeks before the cataloger can get hold of it. It is often two or three months before all the books of a lot are cataloged. The cataloger complains that she has to carry books so long on memorandum that she never knows when a lot is finished. Meanwhile the cards are not in the card catalog, and readers often think we have not received a book which has been sometime on our shelves. It also causes delay in printing titles in the monthly bulletin."

Criticisms deal mainly with delays, as noted in the foregoing report, or with minor points of detail. One cataloger complains that the use of the cards takes away the most interesting part of cataloging work, leaving only the drudgery. One librarian regrets that the cards are not printed on heavier stock; another finds them unavailable for the full analytical work that enters so largely into the cataloging of small libraries, although another states that "more analytical work has been done with less expenditure of time, because any number of cards desired may be ordered and the time spent in putting on subject-headings is slight compared with the usual time required for analytical work." One suggested criticism is that the A. L. A. list of subject-headings is not followed.

These points are noted as suggestions rather than as criticism. On the whole it is apparent that, so far as these reports represent library opinion and experience, the printed cards are regarded as satisfactory in form and appearance and as a practical and effective step forward in library co-operation.

THE TRUE NATIONAL LIBRARY.

UNDER this caption the London *Times* recently printed a communication from a correspondent, who signs himself "Zenodotus," contrasting the present methods of the Library of Congress with those of the Library of the British Museum. He opens with the citation of President Roosevelt's salient reference to the Library of Congress, in his Message of December 3 last. "This pronouncement," it is said, "is a compliment to the Library of Congress and to other public libraries of the United States. It is also an appreciation, I might almost say fulfilment, of the hopes and aspirations of Mr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, as expressed at the recent conference of the American Library Association at Waukesha. It is a pronouncement which crystallizes the difference existing between the National Library at Washington and our British Museum, and for that reason should not pass unnoticed in this country. The Library of Congress is endeavoring to constitute itself the National Library, the head and front of all public library practice in America. Its first step in this direction was the compilation and distribution of many valuable bibliographical works. . . .

"The second step of the Library of Congress has but recently been taken. It is now issuing, to all libraries in the United States that care to subscribe, printed catalog entries on cards of the publications it receives under the copyright act. This is a scheme of paramount importance. If adequately supported and found successful, the public libraries of the United States will be able to dispense with the services of hundreds of expert catalogers now being employed at high salaries. Books are not like other commodities; each copy of a work is an exact replica of the others, and a clear and adequate description of it with useful annotations will serve for any library. Besides economical advantages there is the advantage of a uniform system of cataloging. We should not see, as we do in this country, such extremes as slipshod, title-a-liner catalogs, and others containing some of the best work in this line to be seen anywhere. This is a question for the public at large as well as for librarians. The public is entitled not only to see that the National Library is doing all that a National Library should do, but that it is getting the full value of the numerous town libraries it supports by their economical and effective administration. Yet neither in the United States (at present) nor in England are public libraries gaining by co-operation, or by discarding a system which entails exactly the same work in hundreds of libraries instead of doing it once for all at a center of administration.

"But the Library of Congress has its eyes fixed on the future also. The time is at hand when it will lend books to other libraries. 'The volume is in the National Library,' said Mr. Putnam. 'It is not at the moment in use

at Washington. . . . If the National Library is to be the national library—if there be any citizen who thinks that it should never lend a book to another library in aid of the higher research, when the book can be spared from Washington, and is not a book within the proper duty of the local library to supply—if there be any citizen who thinks that for the National Library to lend under these circumstances would be a misuse of its resources and, therefore, an abuse of trust, he had better speak quickly, or he may be too late. Precedents may be created which it would be awkward to ignore. These words are explicit. They still further indicate the attitude of the Library of Congress. It will be, sooner or later, the center whence all library work will operate.

"The attitude of the British Museum is its attitude of 20 years ago. It is unchanged, apparently unchangeable. It receives books, and in the course of a long time catalogs them. Little bibliographical work is done; it catalogs for itself alone; and there is small hope for many a year to come of its systematically loaning books to university or other libraries. It makes no practical efforts to assist its smaller co-workers throughout the country, although the need for it is patent, and the possibilities of good results enormous. Who or what is to blame for this apathy I do not profess to be able to say. We may be told that all that can be done with the funds at the disposal of the Museum authorities is being done. If we are also told that special efforts have been made, and good reasons shown, to secure a largely increased annual appropriation, then this would certainly be an excuse. But unless the British Museum authorities show these good reasons and formulate a progressive scheme, they cannot expect the appropriation to be increased to the necessary extent. Or we may be also told that the unwieldiness of the collection is a hindrance to the performance of work similar to that now being done by the Library of Congress. This I decline to believe, because with adequate finances and staffing the elephantiasis vanishes. However, with ways and means there is no concern here. The whole point is the difference in the attitudes of the Library of Congress and our National Library, and consequently the great difference in the value of the work they are accomplishing.

"The time must come when the National Library shall formulate legislation relating to books, discuss all methods of public library service, classify, catalog, and annotate for the country at large all books as published, and compile those topical bibliographies and lists which would aid in the solution of national difficulties, and advance scholarship. Then, and not till then, may we hope to see all our public libraries in a healthy and energetic state."

FOR INTERNATIONAL PRINTED CATALOG CARDS.

THE first five pages of the April number of the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* are given over to the plan for the sale of printed catalog cards elaborated and put into operation by the Library of Congress. Dr. Guido Biagi, the editor of the *Rivista*, writes a very full account of Mr. Putnam's memorandum and circulars, and prints facsimiles of three cards. The comment is not only favorable, but enthusiastic.

Dr. Biagi also prints part of a letter written to him by Dr. Richardson, of Princeton University, who urges in a most convincing manner the feasibility of international cooperation along this same line. He proposes three fundamental points for such "international" printed cards: 1, uniform size, 12.5 x 7.5 cm.; 2, uniform rules of cataloging; 3, uniform subject headings.

Dr. Richardson ends his letter by stating that American librarians earnestly desire to secure some means by which the (printed) cards of European libraries can be bought here, and ours can be bought abroad, while they shall be of a nature to be perfectly comprehensible to all users.

Dr. Biagi heartily seconds these propositions, and begs for serious consideration of them on the part of the Italian librarians and the Ministry of Public Instruction.

W: W. B.

TRANSPORTATION OF BOOKS FOR THE BLIND.

THERE is now pending in Congress a bill that is of special interest to libraries that have undertaken or are planning to supply books for the blind. The measure is entitled "A bill to promote the circulation of reading matter among the blind," and it provides "that books, pamphlets, and other reading matter in raised characters for the use of the blind, whether prepared by hand or printed, in single volumes or in packages, unsealed and not exceeding four pounds in weight, when sent by public institutions for the blind as a loan to blind readers, or when returned by the latter to such institutions, shall be transmitted in the United States mails free of postage."

As first drawn the bill provided for eight pounds weight limit, but this was cut to four pounds. It will probably be changed to eight pounds, however, as most of the books in blind type weigh over five pounds. The free carriage is granted only for books sent out by libraries or institutions. The bill has been referred to the Postmaster General for report. Free carriage of books for the blind, up to seven pounds in weight, has been granted in Canada for the past four years, with satisfactory results.

RARE BOOKS.*

It would be well if we could agree upon some practical definition of the term "rare" as applied to a book. I am inclined to think that any approach to a scientific definition of the term would not fully meet the conditions of its application in this connection.

The adjective rare is a comparative one; I am reminded of an exhibition of engravings held two years ago in New York by one of our famous book clubs. In looking over the catalog of this exhibition I find the following notes appended to various titles: rare, very rare, extremely rare, excessively rare, most rare, and unique. The compiler of this catalog evidently chose these terms to indicate with a nicety of distinction the various degrees of rarity which in his opinion should be attached to each print. I give this instance to show what I mean by the difficulty of arriving at any standard in describing the term rare. Henry Stevens says that one of our old-time Boston book collectors was wont to refer to a certain book as "not so unique as my other volume." Now, although often thus carelessly used in a comparative way, the word "unique" can rightly mean but one thing. But "rare," as you have seen in the present instance, may be modified so as to have nearly half a dozen meanings.

Is it possible then to find a practical definition of the term, a rare book? It ought to be, and if I were called upon to give such a definition in a useful sense I should say that a rare book is one which is much desired and hard to get. Not a scientific definition, but, I believe, a practical one. This definition, when accepted, raises a point which seems a difficult one to a great many people. The point is this. A book which is rare is not necessarily valuable. Who among us has not had experience with the owner of some 17th century theological treatise or historical tract! And who does not remember how vain were our efforts to convince the distrustful owner that the magic figures at the foot of the title-page showing that his book was printed in the year sixteen hundred and something did not stand as title deeds to an immense bibliographical value. One of the most useful books which I have owned was a 17th century English folio Bible in its original oak covers nearly one-half inch thick. Many times that volume, with its plainly marked price \$2.50, has served to convince the doubting visitor of the fact that age of a book does not necessarily establish its great value. I might have taken for similar illustration a little volume of sermons which I once owned. It was printed a few years ago by some obscure clergyman, who limited the edition to 25 copies, and it brought me when sold the same number of cents. This

would have served as good evidence that a rare book is not necessarily valuable on account of its rarity.

If, then, rarity alone does not give value to a book, it is none the less true that rarity when attached to a book otherwise desirable is indeed the cause of value. If a book is for any cause of more than usual interest, a moderate degree of rarity may be sufficient to increase its value to an almost fabulous amount. For example the "Commemoration ode" of Lowell in its original form was a thin octavo volume bound in stiff board covers, printed by Lowell for circulation among his friends and each one of the 50 copies was numbered, inscribed and signed by him. Who can fail to see that this book possesses cardinal points of interest? It was written by an author of reputation and popularity, from a somewhat personal standpoint upon a subject intimately connected with events which shook the country to its foundation. Added to the element of rarity in this case is the interesting feature of the author's presentation inscription in every copy, carrying with it directly something of personal contact and association with the giver. I think you will agree with me that the "Commemoration ode," born of a noble passion, in tune with the deepest public feeling of the time, and bearing the poet's message with so fine a personal touch, will always be desired by the seeker of rarities in American literature.

The causes of rarity in books are, of course, numerous, but among the more prominent may be mentioned these: small editions; this accounts for the rarity of the 16th, 17th and 18th volumes of the "New England historic genealogical register"; lack of popular appreciation, by reason of which the books do not circulate but get into the junk stores (especially in the old times when paper stock was dear); too great popularity, through which volumes are literally "read to death," as in the case of the early editions of the *New England Primer*. There is no known copy of the *New England Primer* extant bearing an earlier date than 37 years after its first publication. It frequently happens that portions of the edition of a book are destroyed by fire. It is thought that this accounts for the superlative rarity of Poe's first book, the famous "Tamerlane." Sometimes the author, in a fit of repentance for having written the book, destroys all the copies which he can find, especially if the volume happens to be a juvenile production of which his maturer judgment fails to approve. Whittier is said to have indulged himself in this way by destroying all of the copies of "Moll Pitcher" on which he could lay his hands. Whether or not he would do so to-day, with a market price of \$200 on the little pamphlet, is quite a question. Among all of these causes of rarity, however, I call your especial attention to one, the modern practice of limiting editions. I call it a modern practice because it seems to be followed

*Address by C. E. Goodspeed, before Massachusetts Library Club, Boston, April 24.

to-day more largely than it has ever been before. There is a growing tendency upon the part of publishers of works appealing to a particular class of readers to print but a definitely limited edition, and to distribute the total amount which they expect for the book over that edition. I am not here to cry out against or to defend this practice. I only mention it as being a factor in the question of rarity which is sure to be felt in coming years.

Touching the possibilities of the book markets to-day, it is a fair question to ask if there is still a chance of picking up rare books as a "discoverer" at bargain prices. Perhaps we ought not to expect too much in this line. Collectors are keen, our literary and trade journals are disseminating as never before popular information concerning what our English friends of the book trade term *desiderata*. At the same time I see no reason why a well-informed bookman should not find his prize to-day as he has found it in the past. The books which we are likely to find are those which we are not looking for, and often in places where it would seem least probable that they should appear. We must expect to find the unexpected. One of the rarest books which I have found was a volume of poems, a first edition of Henry Vaughan, the poet. This little prize came to me from a Chicago law firm. Their catalogued price was \$3, from which they made me a small reduction, owing to some imperfections. It turned out, I believe, that but two other copies of the book were known. This was an excessive rarity, and certainly not of the class which we should expect to find in this country. We are much more likely to run across early Mather tracts, New England Primers, Revolutionary broadsides, or desirable First Editions. A year ago, in a Boston bookshop, while tossing over a nickel box of children's books, a little book published by the American Sunday-school Union, without date, attracted me. Its title was "A visit to the celestial city," and it contained some odd lithographic illustrations. The title caught my eye on account of its resemblance to Hawthorne's story, "The celestial railroad," and upon investigation I found that it was actually Hawthorne's work brought out in this form for the Sunday-school. The value of this book is about \$25.

It is less than a month ago that in this city, at a public sale, a box of books was sold for a few dollars in which the purchaser discovered the very rare Aitken Bible, Philadelphia, 1782, which O'Callaghan describes as the first complete Bible printed in English in this country, and bearing an American imprint. Unfortunately it had been bound in two volumes—very interesting contemporary tooled morocco the binding was—and only the first half could be found.

Pertinent to this subject is the inquiry as to where these rare volumes may be found.

If you can have access to any good miscellaneous collection of books which has been undisturbed for the last forty years you are almost sure to find something of interest. In our old Massachusetts towns many such collections exist to-day, and their shelves will some day bring good prizes to sagacious book-hunters. Occasionally, but not now so often, an undisturbed farm-house garret yields fine returns, and in a general way the constantly moving tide of books, travelling from their owners through the shops to new purchasers, will still reward the keener-eyed hunters.

While we are delving in our neighbors' fields, however, we must not neglect our own. Who knows but that our own shelves are entertaining "angels unaware." Of this I had an amusing personal experience recently. A little anonymous juvenile, printed in New York in 1829, bearing the title "Tales from American history," was purchased from me by a gentleman collecting books relating to Columbus. A little later he transferred his interest from Columbus to Washington, and returned the book. It lay upon the shelf unregarded until one day, in trying to relieve the crowded shelves I transferred it to the 25 cent section. Almost the next day the original purchaser discovered its new resting place. With a smile on his face he inquired, "Do you know what this book brought last year at Bangs's? I had to confess my ignorance, and he replied, "Ten dollars." I was entirely willing to believe that my little book had a value of which I had not known, but I am yet in the dark as to the reason for its value. There are doubtless many books, more especially those coming under the general heading of Americana, or American First Editions, reposing on the shelves of our libraries to-day, the value of which is hardly known or appreciated by the owners. The value of the class of books to which belong Longfellow's French grammar, printed in Brunswick, Me., 1830, the early Hawthorne juveniles, Lowell's "Class poem" (1838), and Emerson's "Nature" (1836) is becoming familiar to everyone; out-of-the-way books on American history in its more local forms are known to have value, and yet when "A brief history of Cambridgeport and East Cambridge; a Christmas and birthday gift, by S. S. S." printed in Boston in 1859, is counted as worth \$12.50 in the auction room, or the "Memoirs of Abigail Bailey, by Ethan Smith, minister of the Gospel in Hopkinton, N. H., and published by Samuel T. Armstrong, theological printer and book seller, No. 50 Cornhill, 1815," is thought worth \$20, a natural surprise may be pardoned. In each of these two instances some curious details of local interest, not elsewhere recorded, added to a rarity due probably to accidental causes, were sufficient to create a premium of 20 times the published price.

The whole subject of the value of books is interesting if not entirely instructive. Some-

times, indeed, the results are quite mystifying to anyone seeking to explain them. Reverting for a moment to Lowell's "Commemoration ode," of which I have spoken in another connection; there were two copies of this book sold at auction last year, the date of the first sale being Jan. 30, and the second April 23. At the first sale it brought \$220, at the second sale \$410. What are we to infer from this? Is it possible that the book had actually doubled in value in three months? I hardly think this true. Both the Arnold and French sales were notable for their richness in certain lines and attracted unusual audiences, and received unusual prices. I believe that at such sales no true criterion of value is likely to be established. To duplicate the prices obtained, it would be necessary to assemble an audience of a similar character and only a collection of remarkable value would accomplish this. When buyers of unlimited means compete with each other for a coveted volume there is apt to be a reckless smashing of records. Once the appetite of these buyers is satisfied, or their ardor cooled by reflection, prices are apt to resume their normal condition. If a volume appears in auction sales with a reasonable frequency, however, we may safely trust to an average of the prices obtained as representing approximately its value. In the reference which I have just made to the "Commemoration ode" I do not mean to say that either the price at the Arnold sale was too low or at the French sale too high; what I do claim, however, is that the prices at such sales are apt to be regulated by the momentary fancies of two or three wealthy buyers. There have been to my knowledge two sales of this book at private hands since the auctions referred to, and in each case the book sold almost half way between the two auction sales, or at about \$300.

I have said that the prices of rarities are apt to be surprising. The first edition of the first book by R. H. Stoddard for example is very rare, and in fact it is claimed that but six copies are known. The last auction sale of a copy brought \$66. Bayard Taylor's "Ximena," Philadelphia, 1844, brought last year at auction \$50. In both cases the prices appear high, considering that neither of the authors are very largely read at the present time. I say it *seems* as though the prices were high. The collector would tell you, however, that he was justified in paying these prices because the books were not only rare, but also in each case they were the author's first publication. I will leave it to you to reflect upon this phase of the mania for collecting First Editions.

I did not mean to go into the subject of collecting, but it is difficult to talk about rare books without taking the collector into account. His hobbies and their gratification have a very definite bearing upon values, in

fact in this special line of modern First Editions he has entirely created and sustained the market.

Thirty years ago First Editions could be purchased for fewer cents than they now command in dollars, and for the present state of prices the collector is responsible. The discriminating collector of to-day demands First Editions of the earliest works of the most esteemed authors in immaculate condition. At the same time it is only fair to say that he is usually willing to pay what might look like extravagant prices to gratify his wants. Broadly speaking, the first among the classes of rare books which are in particular demand are what the French term *provenances*, or books which have acquired special interest from association; either volumes bearing presentation inscriptions from authors of prominence or books from their own libraries containing their autographs, and perhaps bearing their annotations.

You will remember how Lamb, after bitterly pouring out his soul against book-borrowers who return not, burst into praise of his friend Coleridge; Coleridge who returned the borrowed volumes "with usury, enriched with annotations tripling their value." The collector of this age is keenly alive to such interesting features. How did it happen that my friend Dr. C., after buying a shabby little volume in Boston for a few cents could sell it in New York for some hundreds of dollars? Simply because he possessed the collector's instinct which told him that the name written inside the cover—"John Robinson"—might be (as it was) the autograph of the beloved pastor of the Pilgrim Band. Why did I, myself, once pay a round sum for the 1727 (London) edition of Weston's Shorthand—certainly not a rare volume? Only because the words "Nathan Hale's book," neatly written across the top of a page, bore evidence that it once belonged to the martyr spy of the Revolution. This book was originally purchased from a Boston dealer for \$1.50, the buyer, himself, not knowing at the time what a prize he had secured. In a New Bedford store I once found an old "History of America," bearing the autograph and book-plate of Josiah Quincy, the first mayor of Boston. It also contained his note, certifying that he bought the volume in Philadelphia at the sale of Franklin's library and that the annotations in red were "probably in Franklin's hand." The annotations referred to marked the passages of the book which Franklin, himself, had contributed to the work, it having been published anonymously.

Of modern books of this nature which have passed through my hands I might cite a copy of Emerson's "Nature" (first edition, Boston, 1836), a presentation copy from Henry Thoreau to a class-mate at the time of their graduation, in 1837, bearing a whole page of pencilled inscription, including a quotation

from Burns; also a presentation copy from Thoreau to his sister of the first edition of "A week on the Concord and Merrimack rivers"; and Thoreau's own copy of "Walden" (Boston, 1854), with his autograph and pencilled notes. I mention these experiences of my own; other dealers of course have similar good fortune. One dealer here recently sold a little volume bearing an inscription to the owner "From the Church at Plymouth, 1623." The owner was one of the *Anne's* passengers. Surely a book with such a history has found a fitting resting place in the Plymouth Library of the Pilgrim Society.

Perhaps the most prominent class of book rarities in demand among collectors at the present time is First Editions of early works in belles lettres. Mr. Arnold's successful career as a collector of these books has lately drawn especial attention to their value, and has considerably stimulated the growing tendency to purchase books in this line.

We may group together books relating to genealogy and American history, especially in its more local forms, as interesting to still another class of buyers. Out-of-the-way books on this subject are eagerly sought for and are not likely to decrease in value.

Besides these leading subjects there are numberless rare books which are demanded to meet the wants of collectors in special lines. The tendency of the day towards specialization is plainly seen in the book world. We have collectors of books on the Navy, Printing, Transportation, Cooking, Hawaii, Fishing, Juveniles, Gift books, Local imprints, Washington, Franklin, Lincoln and an immense variety of other subjects. The book market is constantly being drained of its treasures to feed these special collections. The subject of these special collections would furnish material for a very interesting talk. Many of them are made primarily for the pleasure of the owners in the process of assembling the material, but with more or less definite intention to finally incorporate them in some public collection.

The buyer of rare books must constantly be upon his guard against imperfect copies. The temptation to purchase them is great but he had better withstand it. The chances are that he will only do so after expensive experiences. The great difference of value between a book that is perfect and in choice condition and one that is incomplete or in poor state is a hard lesson for him to learn. Perhaps he may be as fortunate as Mr. —, who once bought of me for a trifle a fragment of Sanders' "History of the Indian wars" (Montpelier, 1812), after having discovered in the hands of another dealer a second imperfect copy, making a perfect copy of the two. He got a book which would have been cheap at \$50, for less than one-fifth that amount, but not many will have such good fortune. I spoke a few moments ago of the Aitken Bible, of which one-half

was found in this city recently. If it was complete I suppose the owner could sell it for \$200. Although half of it is here in good condition it is certainly not worth half that amount.

Leaving out of account the buyer of books for the purpose of general reading, the sale of rare books may be said to divide itself between collectors and public libraries. The term collector, now in such common use, requires a little definition. By a collector I understand anyone who purchases books with the special idea of illustrating a certain subject by assembling all available material bearing upon that line. I do not concern myself with the ulterior design of the collector. He may gather his books for historical research or he may spend his money lavishly on the most expensive bindings to gratify his artistic taste. I only exclude from the term those who purchase in a miscellaneous way, for the building of a library, or for the purpose of general reading. I shall not undertake to explain to you the purchasing standpoint of the Public Library, for that is your own field. It will be sufficient for me to call your attention to the very remarkable increase in the number of collectors, the variety of their interests (to which I have already referred) and to the fact that it is their purchases which largely sustain the business of a dealer in rare books. The motto of the collector to-day is completeness; whatever his hobby may be his aim is to make his collection complete within its limits. Often an insignificant book or pamphlet obtains importance in his eyes because its lack means a gap in his collection. I have long, and as yet vainly, sought for a little pamphlet, a "Memoir of Dr. George B. Doane," privately printed in 1843. I have not the slightest interest in the subject of the pamphlet, but it contains an engraving of Dr. Doane's monument in Mount Auburn, by that prince of American engravers, John Cheney. As a specimen of Cheney's art the print is worthless, but my collection will not be complete without it and so I live in hopes that in some odd lot of pamphlet literature the missing print may one day appear.

If what I have said appears to be a very common-place view of the situation, I would remind you that there are few dealers who are constantly handling and not many buyers who are purchasing such books as Brown-ing's "Pauline," Ruskin's "Poems, 1850," or similar excessive rarities. I am sometimes asked this question: "How can I tell if a book is rare and desirable should I happen to find it?" To this I can only reply that the knowledge of rarities may come by experience, but to know what is desirable must come by intuition; either one has, or has not the book sense. If it is not natural to him he may attain a certain degree of proficiency, but he can never become an adept in the noble sport of book hunting.

LIBRARY METHODS FOR PHOTOGRAPHS.

It is becoming constantly more and more noticeable that the results of the experience of the librarian are adaptable to other requirements than those of the library. The most conspicuous evidence of this fact is perhaps the rapid substitution of the card system for the ledger, for the records of bankers, insurance agents, lawyers, doctors and others. But aside from the adaptability of the merely mechanical appliances of the librarian, his methods are applicable to other purposes than the handling of books.

In the case under consideration it was desired to arrange a large collection of photographs, belonging to the United States Bureau of Forestry, so that as a whole they would illustrate the timbered areas of the country, and at the same time each individual photograph would be available to illustrate the particular subject which it represented. The first of these aims was to be accomplished by the classification, the second by the cataloging. All efforts to find a record of a similar piece of work, which would furnish a precedent, were fruitless, and since the system decided upon has proved satisfactory, this short statement is made with the thought that it may offer a suggestion to a fellow worker.

When the work was undertaken, the collection numbered probably less than 2000, but a system was required that would provide for constant additions. Means for the identification of the photographs had already been provided by the use of notebooks containing serially numbered blanks, for the descriptions of the photographs. At the time of printing, the photographs were numbered to correspond with the numbered blanks, and the photographic mounts had on the back similar blanks for descriptions. The notebooks in which the call numbers were to be entered in the course of time, were filed to serve as accession books.

The first step to be decided on was the classification. The only practicable suggestion was that of a geographical arrangement, for while a large proportion of the photographs represent species of forest trees, the range of subjects illustrated is not narrowly limited, and includes for example effects of fire, lumbering and grazing, which may in some cases cause total deforestation. One of the most important ideas in connection with the geographical distribution of the forested areas, is that the timber follows the line of the watersheds. For this reason as well as for the purpose of showing the effects of denuding the headwaters of streams and rivers, the watershed was made the basis of the geographical classification. A map was prepared, showing 146 irregular sections, each representing the watershed of an important river,

lake or bay. This idea was abandoned in the case of foreign countries, to which numbers were assigned arbitrarily, with a view however to logical sequence.

In making up a call number, the number of the watershed in which the place in question lies, is found on the map. To this is added the initial and Cutter number of the place, followed by the initial of the photographer. If only one picture was taken in a given place, the number is then complete. If there are two or more pictures in a set, the general call number is given to each, followed by the figures 1, 2, 3, etc. In this way each photograph in the collection has an individual number, and those in a set are filed permanently in the exact order in which they were taken. When the pictures are filed, cards are made for the shelf list.

The cataloging was not undertaken until a large number of photographs had been classified and filed, so that suggestions might be gained in handling them. It was decided almost from the outset that it would be necessary to have three catalogs, a geographical catalog and one each for species and general subjects. The geographical catalog is the main one, in which every photograph in the collection is represented, and all the tracing is done on the cards in this catalog. The name of the photographer is used as the author on these cards, while in the other two catalogs, a geographical sub-arrangement is secured by the use of the place and state reversed, in place of the author. In the species catalog, the trees represented are roughly classified by the use of such sub-topics as Bark, Group, Individual, etc. In the case of a single photograph, the cataloging is comparatively simple. A card is made for the geographical catalog and for one or both of the others as required. It is only when a large set of photographs represent a variety of subjects that the matter becomes complicated. Each group is cataloged as a whole, and the sets vary from two to over 500. As in the case of a single photograph, the card for the geographical catalog represents the whole set, and the pictures fall into sub-groups for the other catalogs and for the minor geographical headings. In making the cards for these sub-groups it is impossible to copy the titles exactly, but a general title has often to be devised. On such cards the general call number for the set is placed at the top followed by the figures for the individual photographs represented in the group.

A supplementary feature of the system was required to include a collection of lantern slides which correspond to the photographs. The slides are numbered and filed in the same order as the pictures of which they are duplicates. In order to avoid duplicating the catalog, the word "slide" is stamped on the cards representing the photograph of which the slide is a counterpart. Should the card

represent other photographs than the one for which there is a slide, the individual number is written under the word "slide" to indicate which particular photograph has a slide corresponding to it.

The photographs and slides are in almost constant demand for use in publications and lectures, and the time required to find illustrations of any subject, has, it is thought, been reduced to a minimum.

AIMÉE GUGGENHEIMER,
Librarian U. S. Bureau of Forestry.

THE TYPEWRITER IN SMALL LIBRARIES.

IN the LIBRARY JOURNAL for May, the article "The typewriter for card catalogs" is of particular interest to small libraries, where only one person is in charge and has all the various duties and detail work to look after.

I have been using the typewriter for cataloging for about a year, but had not considered it worthy of any special notice. Although I knew that the majority of libraries either wrote their cards by hand or used the printed cards, yet I always supposed it was the rule for all libraries to make the most of what they had to work with, and if any one is unable to print or buy the printed cards, the next best thing should be substituted, and in this case it is the typewritten card.

In using the typewriter for card cataloging purposes, I have found that I can do the work on an average of a third or a quarter of the time that it takes to do it by hand, and that the general satisfaction expressed by readers in regard to the uniformity and clearness of the cards was a sufficient guarantee that the experiment was a success.

One advantage that especially recommended itself to me was that when I wrote cards by hand the many interruptions had some effect on my writing. The necessity of continually leaving the desk to exchange books had a tendency to make my hand unsteady, thus making it practically impossible to write a uniform hand. The typewriter did away with all this unevenness and the interruptions prove to be more of a relief than a hindrance.

In using the L.B. 32v card with a Remington machine it is not possible to print below the second line from the bottom, so the place and date of publishing, copyright date, and what is generally written on the lower lines has to be written in by hand. This small amount of writing, however, is quickly done, and it in no way detracts from the clearness of the card as the title, author, subject, and even the numbering and underlining is done on the machine, and these are the facts that patrons want to see most clearly—the rest is not essential to them.

Another use for the typewriter is in making

finding lists, or catalogs. A great many of the small libraries—and by small libraries I mean those numbering up to 10,000 volumes—do not have printed catalogs. With the typewriter one can make very presentable catalogs at a great saving of time and material. It is not necessary for one to have a special training in order to master one of these machines, the location of the keys is simply a matter of practice, and with a month's practice one can readily accomplish more on the machine than could be done by hand.

As I have said, this should be of special interest to librarians of the small libraries, as it is with them that the card catalog is a constant nightmare. If the library is situated in a particularly active community, and a fair proportion of books are being added from time to time, the cataloging is very apt to get behind, and my experience has been that, once behind, it is very difficult to catch up again.

If there is any way to lessen the time it takes to do the necessary work, it seems to me that the "single-handed man" is the one who should be the first to hear about it.

HERBERT W. FISON.

Narragansett Library Assn., Peace Dale, R. I.

FICTION AT THE PROVIDENCE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

W. E. Foster, in *Providence Journal*.

THE annual report of the Providence Public Library for the year 1901, recently presented to the trustees, shows a circulation of 120,604, as compared with 106,452 in 1900.

It also shows a still further decrease in the percentage of fiction used, namely, 56+. The highest percentage of fiction (by which is meant both adult and juvenile fiction), which has ever been reached in the 24 years' use of the library was 73+, in its second year (1879-80). Once before this past year, namely, in 1889, the fiction percentage dropped to 56+. The seven successive years, beginning with 1883 and ending with 1889, showed an uninterrupted decline, as follows: 70+, 66+, 62+, 61+, 58+, 57+, 56+.

The question whether a still further reduction usually can be looked for in a public library, to which new readers of fiction are all the time coming, to begin their use of books, is an interesting one. The probability is that it cannot be permanently maintained, and for a physical reason.

The part that fiction plays in the statistics of circulation is amusingly out of all proportion to the time that is spent on it. For instance, to take a work of fiction by Sir Walter Besant, "Children of Gibeon," which has 459 pages, and a work of non-fiction by the same author, "The French humorists," with vir-

tually the same number of pages (455 pages), the average reader may perhaps be conceived of as spending about twice as much time in completing the latter as in the case of the former. With the best intentions in the world, any given reader who should devote himself to the non-fiction continuously, for one year, could never by any possibility reach so great a record of "books read," as the same reader in some other year, if devoting himself continuously to fiction.

But even more significant is the fact that fiction plays so small a proportional part in the purchases made by a library (or, at least some libraries); and in the number of hours required, in the various departments of the library service. In the Providence Public Library, for instance, the number of separate titles of "current" fiction added during one year (currently published during that year, and purchased during a twelvemonth), was for the year 1900, only 17. For the year 1901 it was larger (since the total expenditure for books was larger); but in both years the purchases of fiction have been quite as largely of non-current fiction as of that which is current—thus, to a certain extent following the principle underlying Mr. Herbert Putnam's injunction.

In the same library, also, the amount of time consumed in the various departments of reference work, cataloging, etc., stands for a number of hours in each week, many times as great as the number of hours consumed in handing out volumes of fiction at the delivery desk.

One of the most interesting suggestions in connection with library administration which has been made for a long time is that of Mr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, to the effect that the public libraries should "buy no current work of fiction until at least one year after date of publication." Mr. Putnam's pregnant suggestion carries great weight, from his long connection with the work of public libraries (during a part of the time at the head of the Boston Public Library), and from its very obvious reflection of Ralph Waldo Emerson's well-known dictum.

Mr. Putnam's suggestion in regard to fiction "one year old" has been spoken of as a reflection of Emerson's suggestion; and yet it is to be remembered that, as stated by Emerson ("Never read any book that is not a year old"), the injunction is not confined to fiction as a class, but applies to all classes of books (within the field of the "literature of power"), using the single test—"ephemeral or not?" This perhaps is the more judicial and justifiable view of the matter. It is one which lies at the basis of the "standard library" feature of the Providence Public Library, which has become so widely known. In other words, the Providence Public Library seeks, by placing before its readers this

collection of the most vital part of literature, to emphasize that which is "standard" and "permanent" in literature, as against the ephemeral.

Biography is one of the classes of reading other than fiction, in which there has not only been an attempt on the part of the Providence Public Library to furnish as adequate a supply as possible, but also a noteworthy demand for it on the part of the public. As an evidence of this may be mentioned the fact that a printed list of "good recent biographies," prepared a few years ago, was in exceptional demand by readers. Within a few weeks a list of about 100 specially selected biographies, published chiefly within the last 10 years, though prepared at another library, has been posted at this library, with the call numbers added on the margin, by which to apply for the book. In this case also the demand is found to be a lively one; and it is in such ways as this, rather than in the way of discouraging the use of other forms of literature, that this library finds it most feasible to work.

FICTION-READING AT THE HOMESTEAD CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., is a town of 15,000, population and has a library of 13,000 volumes. The public schools have five buildings, 50 teachers and 3000 scholars. It was soon discovered that the readers of the future in Homestead were the children of to-day. Arrangements were made with the school authorities to bring the school children and the library into practical relations. This was done first, by furnishing the teachers with professional reading both in books and periodicals. Over 200 volumes of this class of reading were furnished for this purpose. Second, the teachers each selected at the library from 25 to 70 volumes relating to the subjects being taught in their respective rooms. The part of the public school curriculum relating to literature is very strong. This enabled the teachers to draw heavily upon the better classes of books. When "Richard III." was being studied in the High School 20 copies of Rolfe's "Richard III." was furnished for that school. In other departments of the schools the subject of geography was supplemented by five copies each of "The world and its people" series, which include a dozen or more titles. In some cases there is no effort on the part of the teachers to supplement studies, but to furnish general reading advisedly. The teacher knows the scholar personally, at least better than the librarian, and is in a position to recommend the most desirable books.

The third phase of this co-operation with the schools is in furnishing supplementary reading. Thirty-seven volumes of 25 copies

each are furnished for this purpose. This privilege is also granted to several villages in the immediate vicinity of Homestead.

Three study clubs contribute their share toward the demand for non-fiction.

It is expected, when the books are returned from the schools that many of them will be loaned to the Sunday-schools during the summer months. This is the secret of increasing the circulation from 4000 last September to 10,500 in January, 1902, and during the same time reducing the percentage of fiction from 75 to 49.5.

W. F. STEVENS, Librarian,
Carnegie Library, Homestead, Pa.

THE CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF CHEYENNE, WYOMING.

THE Carnegie Public Library of Cheyenne, Wyoming, has issued a "memorial volume," devoted to "a history of its organization and construction, with some ideas on the general scope and usefulness of the new building, and other interesting data," edited by Robert C. Morris, secretary of the building committee. The "volume" is a pamphlet of some 90 pages, with many illustrations of interior and exterior and plans of the building, several of which are shown elsewhere.

The present building was erected from a gift of \$50,000, offered by Andrew Carnegie on Dec. 27, 1899, on condition that a proper site be furnished, and a yearly maintenance fund guaranteed of not less than \$3000. The correspondence with Mr. Carnegie was conducted by Robert C. Morris, who suggested the Laramie County Free Library—the only free circulating library of the city—as the nucleus for an adequate institution. At that time the library was housed in cramped quarters in the basement of the Central School building, in a room about 20 x 30 feet, low ceiled, poorly furnished with cheap pine shelving, a few old tables and chairs, containing between 3500 and 3000 volumes, heated by a single stove, and accommodating only five or six readers at a time. Mr. Morris said: "What we want is an up-to-date library building, with separate apartments for the comfort of all persons who visit there; reading rooms for adults as well as for children; room for periodicals and newspapers; quiet places for reading, as well as a place for holding meetings. Unfortunately some persons seem to think that any old place is good enough for a library; that all that is needed for a free public library are a few cheap pine shelves for books, a rickety old table, and a half dozen or more wooden chairs."

Mr. Carnegie's offer was accepted on Jan. 6, 1900, by the county commissioners of Laramie county, who voted to levy an annual library tax of one-half mill on all assessed property in the county "for the maintenance of a public library to be located at the county

seat." The site was secured by public subscription from interested citizens, and a building committee was organized on March 5, 1900. Work was begun upon the building later in 1900, and the structure was complete and opened to the public early in the present year. As an aid in the development of the library the Laramie County Auxiliary Association was organized in December, 1899, and succeeded in raising a substantial sum for the equipment of the new organization. The receipts for maintenance for 1901 were \$3195.06, of which \$2831.08 were from county taxes; expenses \$557.22 (librarian's salary \$325). For 1902 the appropriation from taxes was \$3023, which, with the balance of \$2637.84, gives a total of \$5660 for the first year's work in the new building.

The building has cost in all \$55,232. It is Greek in type, built of gray pressed brick upon a basement of white sandstone, with trimmings of white sandstone and terra cotta. There are three stories and a basement, each of the three floors forming a separate department, and making the whole building a "people's palace" or Carnegie institute, as well as a library. The first or main floor is entirely devoted to library purposes. In its center is the main hall or delivery room, from which the attendant can command the entire floor. At the north end is the general reading room for adults, 32 x 26, overlooking the city park, and at the south end is the children's reading room. The stack room opens from the rear of the delivery counter, having a capacity of 50,000 volumes.

The librarian's office is in the extreme rear, opening from the stack, and a small reception room opens from the delivery room at one side of the entrance hall.

In the basement, directly under the stack room, is a semicircular auditorium, seating nearly 300 persons. It contains also a men's newspaper and smoking room, 26 x 22, unpacking and repair room, janitor's room, and boiler room, lavatories, etc. The third floor has a central art gallery, corresponding to the delivery room below, two handsome club rooms for men and women, corresponding to the adults' and children's reading rooms, and an attractive trustees' room.

The decoration and finishing of the building have been carefully executed. There are fine carved mantels of wood, with mosaic hearths and Mexican onyx tiling. In the delivery room is a handsome bronze and marble drinking fountain. In the color schemes the aim throughout has been to secure harmony and artistic effect. The delivery room is in sienna and yellow, the reading rooms in sage green and sienna cove, the stack room deep green and brown cove. The men's smoking room is finished in rich leather tints, and the auditorium is especially cheerful, with apple-green walls, terra cotta dado and cream colored ceiling.

THE INSTITUTES CONDUCTED BY THE NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

As has been before recorded in the *JOURNAL* the New York Library Association appointed, during Library Week, 1901, a special committee on library institutes, and authorized this committee to hold during the year not more than ten institutes in different parts of the state.

This committee (J. H. Canfield, chairman; W. R. Eastman, A. L. Peck, and, *ex-officio*, the secretary of the association) has therefore held, as instructed, eight institutes, as summarized in the following table:

now elected by members of institutes, except in the Rochester and Ogdensburg districts, which had no secretaries up to the time of the institutes.

In advance of the detailed report to be made by the chairman to the association during Library Week, 1902, it is perhaps hardly proper to sum up at any length, but probably every member of the committee would be willing to say: first, that he has learned much in the work; second, that the institutes are needed; third, that they are practicable; fourth, that, necessary expenses provided for, they may be developed into a very important instrument for library purposes.

THERESA WEST ELMENDORF.

Date.	Place.	Libraries represented.	Persons present.		Conductors.	Secretaries, 1902, 3.
			Session.	Public meeting.		
1902.						
April 15, 16....	Cortland.....	15	50	195	W. R. Eastman.	E. W. Mundy, Syracuse.
" 16, 17....	Binghamton....	8	25	50	F. B. Hawley.	Mrs. J. W. Clonney, Binghamton.
" 18, 19....	Olean.....	15	30	75	M. E. Hazeltine.	Miss E. W. Greer, Jamestown.
" 22, 23....	Rochester.....	12	25	75	H. L. Elmendorf.	Miss C. F. Webster, Genesee.
" 25, 26....	Ogdensburg.....	12	22	100	W. R. Eastman.	F. Van Dusen, Ogdensburg.
May 6, 7....	Ilion.....	18	75	200	S. C. Fairchild.	J. E. Brandegee, Utica.
" 7, 8....	Albany.....	15	50	100	A. L. Peck.	B. A. Whittemore, Albany.
" 9, 10....	Newburgh....	13	22	25	E. G. Thorne.	Miss E. G. Thorne, Port Jervis.

The committee held one meeting in February at Albany, when it appointed local secretaries for each district, arranged dates and places of institutes, and outlined and ordered printed a general program, which was sent out by the local secretaries, and followed, more or less closely, at all the institutes. This program was as follows:

Public session. Evening.

Addresses to stimulate public interest in the public library.

First instructional session (three hours).

1. Place and power of public library.
(Introductory: 10 minutes.)
2. Book selection.
3. Book ordering.
4. The accession books.
5. Book classification and arrangement.

Second instructional session (three hours).

1. Round table.
(One hour. Answers to question box and viva voce questions.)
2. Catalogs, good and bad.
3. Principles of a charging system.
4. Necessary records and reports.
(If time permits.)
5. Relation of library to schools, clubs, etc.
6. How to increase one's efficiency as a librarian.

All the rest of the work of the committee has been done by correspondence, except as Mr. Eastman, in his professional journeys, has been able to see each member of the committee occasionally. At each institute at least two members of the committee were present. The local secretaries, as given in the table, are those originally appointed by the committee,

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE Library Association of Australasia held its fourth general meeting in Melbourne April 2-4, 1902. The proposal made at the last meeting, to meet annually instead of biennially, proved impracticable, on account of the difficulty in securing attendance, and it is now even doubted if biennial meetings can be held, owing to the great distances that must be travelled. The first session opened at the Public Library, on Wednesday, April 2, with the president, Edward Langton, in the chair. There were present, for the first time, delegates from each of the six states of the commonwealth of Australia, and the attendance was thoroughly representative. The president's address dealt with the development of the library association movement in the United States, England and Australia, with a sketch of the history of the Victoria Public Library. H. C. L. Anderson, of the Public Library of New South Wales, followed with an address on "Libraries and government subsidy," advocating more careful distribution of state aid and more judicious selection of books.

At the afternoon session, held in the Melbourne town hall, there were papers on "Management and maintenance of small public libraries," by A. J. Taylor, of the Tasmania Public Library; "Library classification," by W. H. Howd, of the Public Library of South Australia; and "A few words on binding," by Rev. Dr. Bevan. In the evening a conversation was held at the National Gallery, where was displayed a most interesting loan collection of books, manuscripts, and objects of historical and bibliographical interest.

Thursday morning's session opened with a paper "Should libraries be municipalized, and if so, why?" by J. L. Robertson, who urged the value of municipal maintenance. W. L. Faerlands, librarian of the Sydney School of Art, spoke on "Educative influences of public libraries"; Miss Margaret Windeyer, of the Public Library of New South Wales, discussed the use and influence of "Library bulletins"; and Talbot Smith read a paper on the modern librarian as contrasted with the ideal librarian. Other papers, read at the afternoon session, dealt with "The Benedictine Library at Monte Cassino," by James Smith; "Mutilation of books in public libraries," by W. J. Sowden; "Fiction in local libraries," by F. G. A. Barnard; and "The proposed federation library of the Commonwealth," by E. L. Armstrong, who outlined the possibilities before a national library of Australia. In the evening an address on "The disposition of Shakespeare as reflected in his works," was delivered by Hon. P. McM. Glynn.

On Friday a morning session was held, at which papers were read as follows: "The club side of institutes," by George Allen, librarian of the Newcastle School of Arts; "The meaning of the library movement in Australia and its importance to the Commonwealth," by A. W. Brazier, sub-librarian of the Public Library of Victoria; "The Library of the Royal Society of Victoria," by T. S. Hall; and "A plea for a national museum," by A. T. Woodward. In the afternoon the delegates paid an enjoyable visit to Parliament House and the Library of Parliament.

A general business meeting was held in the evening, when the possibility of continuing the association was debated. The secretary spoke of the uncertain support it had received, of the lack of general co-operation and of the tendency to magnify personal and individual prejudices or opinions. After discussion, it was decided that the present officers be continued, and decide, in consultation with the librarians of the several state libraries, where the next general meeting should be held. It was resolved that if possible the *Library Record* be continued. Lack of funds, however, is likely to make this impracticable, and it is stated that the *Record* may not be carried through the remainder of the year.

LIBRARY SECTION OF N. E. A., AND MINNESOTA LIBRARY MEETING.

THE Library Section of the National Educational Association will hold its annual meeting in the reading room of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, on the afternoons of July 10 and 11, 1902. Arrangements are being made to hold the 10th annual meeting of the Minnesota Library Association on the morning and evening of the same days, and to make these joint meetings the occasion of a general "library rally" for the state. It is pointed out that there have never been more than 18 Minnesota libraries represented at the state association meetings, although there are

now 60 free public libraries, 13 subscription libraries, and 32 college and institution libraries in the state. The program is given in outline as follows: Thursday, July 10, afternoon, Library Section N. E. A. 1st session; evening, reception at Minneapolis Public Library. Friday, July 11, morning, general session, with papers on library training, net prices of books, and library legislation for Minnesota; afternoon, Library Section of N. E. A. 2d session; evening, excursion. Saturday, July 12, morning, business session. Full announcements may be obtained of Miss Clara Baldwin, librarian Minnesota State Library Commission, 514 Masonic Temple, Minneapolis.

The program for the N. E. A. Library Section meeting includes an address by Dr. W. W. Folwell: "The library as an education," by W. A. Mills; "Libraries and schools," by Emma J. Fordyce; "Greeting from the American Library Association," by Anderson H. Hopkins; "What may the school properly demand from the library?" by J. M. Greenwood; "School libraries in rural districts," by Agnes Robertson. The president of the Section is Dr. James H. Canfield; the secretary is Miss Mary Eileen Ahern.

WISCONSIN LIBRARY MEETING.

A LIBRARY meeting will be held at Madison, Wis., on Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1902. Among the speakers in attendance will be F. N. Doubleday, of New York City, who will talk on the relation of the publisher to the public as it is largely affected by librarians. Miss Adelaide R. Hasse will speak on the vexed problem of the public document, while other matters of interest will be discussed. It is hoped that many librarians will make this meeting a part of their summer outing, as opportunity will be given for rest and recreation in connection with the sessions.

Further particulars may be had by addressing Miss L. E. Stearns, Madison, Wis.

MR. CARNEGIE'S "INVESTMENTS."

AT a reception tendered to Andrew Carnegie in May by the Plumbers' Company, of London, Mr. Carnegie spoke of his efforts to distribute his wealth for the advancement of public welfare. Any satisfaction which he had derived from his gifts arose, he said, from what he had induced individuals and communities to give.

"I think it will be found," he added, "that far from being a philanthropist, I am engaged in making the best bargains of my life. For instance, when New York had been given over a million pounds for 72 libraries, I succeeded in getting a pledge from her that she would furnish sites and maintain those libraries forever. Her investment is greater than mine. That is not philanthropy. It is a clever stroke of business. I am open to propositions of a similar character from cities in any part of the English-speaking world."

State Library Commissions.

DELAWARE STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION: Cornelius Frear, secretary; Miss Florence Bayard Kane, organizer, State House, Dover.

The commission held its last meeting of the season on May 13. It was decided to retain the services of Miss Kane, the library organizer, for another month, at which time the funds in the hands of the commission will be practically exhausted. In spite of the fact that several municipalities failed to vote in favor of a free library at the spring elections, the results accomplished were regarded as distinctly favorable. That one town, Dover, should have voted in favor of a free library was regarded to be of itself sufficient to justify the efforts of the commission and its organizer.

In addition to these tangible results, it was felt that through the sending out of travelling libraries to numerous places, by the circulation of the handbook and other literature, and by the discussion of the library idea, even though present results were in some cases directly hostile, yet taken all in all there had been a distinct advance. The public library idea is no longer an unknown one in many parts of the state, and the way has been paved for its practical development.

It is hoped that the results accomplished will induce the next legislature to make an appropriation for the continuance of this work, which has so far been carried on through private gifts and subscriptions.

MAINE LIBRARY COMMISSION: G. T. Little, secretary, Bowdoin College Library, Brunswick.

The commission has issued its second annual report, for the year ending December 1, 1901. Four meetings were held during the year, and 17 new travelling libraries, of 50 v. each, have been added to the 42 purchased last year. The circulation of the travelling libraries was 8823 v. and there were 1780 registered readers. "In four town the presence of a travelling library has been the apparent occasion of earnest agitation for the establishment of a free public library." Six towns (Fairfield, Hiram, Jonesport, Norridgewock, Sanford, Stetson) have established public libraries and received the state donation of books.

Appended to the report is a careful statistical and descriptive report upon the libraries of Maine, arranged alphabetically by towns. This is the fullest record of the kind since the government report of 1876, when a total of 85 so-called public libraries containing over 300 volumes were registered; of these 33 belonged to educational or state institutions, eight were county law libraries, 41 were subscription libraries, and only three were entirely free. There are now 72 free public libraries and 107 subscription libraries, the great majority being in towns of less than 4000 inhabitants. The commissioners state

that the ideal before them "is to secure for every citizen of Maine, whether he live in a city of 10,000, or a village of 100 inhabitants, the opportunity to borrow without expense to himself as many instructive and entertaining books as he can read with profit. This not only calls for the maintenance of travelling libraries for an indefinite period, but also for wise co-operation between adjacent towns and villages."

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President: H. M. Whitney, Blackstone Library, Branford.

Secretary: Miss Anna Hadley, Ansonia Library.

Treasurer: Miss J. P. Peck, Bronson Library, Waterbury.

The spring meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held Wednesday, May 14, in the Young Men's Institute, New Haven, President Henry M. Whitney in the chair. W. A. Borden welcomed the members and gave a short sketch of the history of the institute, its aims and methods.

A vote was passed protesting against the action of the American Publishers' Association in demanding net prices for books sold to libraries, the following resolution being adopted:

"The Connecticut Library Association regrets that the Publishers' Association has not as yet made concessions to what we believe to be the just representations of the libraries of the country. We repeat the expression of our belief that the cost of so-called 'net-books' has been advanced much beyond what is reasonable. We believe that the publishers should either materially lower the list-price of books, or give the libraries a discount of at least twenty-five per cent."

Miss Anna G. Rockwell of the New Britain Institute read a paper on "Fiction again; where shall we draw the line of exclusion?" following which Mr. Charles P. Everitt, of Doubleday, Page & Co., gave a history of color-printing and described in detail the process of electrotyping and making half-tone plates.

The morning session closed with explanations regarding the different systems of charging books at the institute, Mr. Borden giving a detailed description.

At two o'clock Prof. Albert S. Cook, of Yale, made an address comparing the modern librarian to a feudal chief with an armory of weapons for all occasions, while Prof. Wilbur F. Cross, also of Yale University, spoke of the development of the historical novel.

It had been the hope of those in charge of the program that Donald G. Mitchell might be present to say a few words, but his health would not permit of his attendance. A resolution expressing the regret of the association was passed.

After a vote of thanks to the Young Men's Institute, the meeting adjourned.

ANNA HADLEY, Secretary.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting for the organization of a state library association for Texas was held on Monday, June 9, at the library of the University of Texas. The call for the meeting was issued by C. W. Raines, the state librarian; Mrs. P. Pennepacker, president of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Rosa Leeper, librarian of the Dallas Public Library; Mrs. Henry Exall, Dallas; Mrs. Scheuber, librarian of the Carnegie Library, Fort Worth; Judge T. Austin, trustee of Rosenberg Library, Galveston; Mrs. A. F. Ring, Houston; and Benjamin Wyche, librarian of the University of Texas. The objects set before the proposed library association are given as: stimulating and aiding the library and other educational interests of the state; furthering the scope and usefulness of the state library; securing legislation necessary for the establishment of a library commission or central bureau; acting in the capacity of such a commission or bureau until the necessary legislation is secured for its organization. It is added: "There are very few libraries in Texas, as yet, consequently the field of usefulness of an association of this kind is large, uniting, as it should, in its membership, librarians, trustees, teachers, and others interested in the cause, and especially the women's clubs."

Library Clubs.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank P. Hill, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Irene Hackett, Y. M. C. A. Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mabel Farr, Adelphi College Library.

The Long Island Library Club held its May meeting on Wednesday, the 21st, at Richmond Hill, Long Island. The meeting, which was preceded by an informal luncheon in the Richmond Hill Club House, was held in the library building. It was called to order at half-past two o'clock by the president, Mr. Frank P. Hill, who said that as this was the first gathering in the building since the library moved in, it might be considered a house-warming. He introduced the Rev. William F. Evans, who made a cordial address of welcome, and was followed by Mr. Jacob A. Riis.

Mr. Riis told how his book, "The ten years' war," happened to be so named, and how it would be incorporated into the second part of "How the other half lives" under the title of "The battle of the strong." He said his two favorite books were the Bible—a model of English from the reporter's standpoint—and "John Halifax, gentleman." Mr. Riis spoke enthusiastically of his work for the people of the slums, and of the Jacob A. Riis House. He maintained that whereas he reached these people through improving their

homes, the librarians had a hold upon them through their ideals, by giving them "biographies of men who have done something." He illustrated his belief in heredity as well as environment, but said that back of all was our "heredity from God."

The topic of the meeting was "Library institutes," and the discussion of how Long Island communities may benefit by them was opened by Miss Hume, librarian of the Queens Borough Library. She called attention to the fact that in Far Rockaway there are 40 or 50 men who cannot read.

Miss Hitchler, of the Brooklyn Public Library, reported upon the institute held at White Plains, N. Y., under the auspices of the New York Literary Club. She suggested that instead of sending typewritten circulars, personal visits should be made in the neighborhood where interest was to be aroused, or at least a personal correspondence carried on. The question box was a most important feature of the institute, and many questions were answered. Samples of picture bulletins and of charging systems were much appreciated.

Miss Baldwin, of the Brooklyn Public Library, reported on the institute held at Binghamton, N. Y. There are eight counties in the state without a library of prominence. Miss Baldwin also emphasized the importance of a question box, and the necessity of choosing a local secretary well adapted for the work.

The discussion for Long Island was taken up by Miss Bragaw, of the Richmond Hill Library, who compared library with other institutes; Miss Macmillan, of the Brooklyn Public Library, who thought most was to be gained by personal work, and that the questions to be answered should be asked for in advance; and by Miss Haines, of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. Miss Haines gave a review of the library institute idea as adopted in Indianapolis, Wisconsin, and Western Massachusetts, and the eight institutes held in New York state. She emphasized particularly the things to be avoided—too much theorizing, over-elaboration of technical details, a large attendance of trained librarians dominating the local attendance, and a conductor given to lengthy speeches, or not personally adapted to inspire interest. She thought that the aim of the institutes could not be to give technical training, but to waken interest and impart vitality.

Miss Plummer, as chairman of the committee on districting the island, suggested that the question of an institute in the fall be considered. It was moved and carried that one be held.

The resignation of the secretary, Miss Frances B. Hawley, was accepted, and Miss Irene A. Hackett was elected in her stead.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Evans and Mr. Riis for their addresses.

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Frank B. Bigelow, Society Library.

Secretary: S. H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th st.

Treasurer: Miss Theresa Hitchler, Brooklyn Public Library.

A meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Library of the American Museum of Natural History, Central Park, west, on Thursday, May 8, at 3 p.m.

Four new members were elected and on motion of Mr. Nelson, Frederick Saunders, A.M., was elected an honorary member, being the first American honorary member. Mr. Saunders is soon to pass his 95th birthday.

The treasurer's report was presented showing a balance of \$252.75 to the credit of club, which will be more than used up by the cost of issuing and distributing the handbook.

A nominating committee composed of Mr. Eames, Mr. Cole, and Miss Rathbone, appointed by the president in advance to nominate officers for the ensuing year, were called upon to report and recommended the following: for president, Frank B. Bigelow; 1st vice-president, E. W. Gaillard; 2d vice-president, Miss Emma F. Cragin; secretary, Silas H. Berry; treasurer, Miss Theresa Hitchler.

It was voted that the chairman be instructed to cast one ballot for the entire ticket.

Dr. Leipziger, the retiring president, made a brief address congratulating the club on its growth and success.

In the absence of Mr. H. C. Bumpus, of the Museum of Natural History, who was to have given an address on "The relation of the library to the museum," Mr. Hovey spoke briefly on behalf of the museum management. He said that a museum of natural history is very much like a library in that they both record the works of nature, the difference being that the museum shows the record in nature's own handwriting; while again library methods are very largely employed in arranging and indexing the museum collections.

Mr. George Watson Cole in his "Report on the hand-book" set forth fully the history of this club's undertaking, and made clear why it had been so long in preparation and why the result was a volume so much larger than was expected when the undertaking was launched. A motion was carried extending the thanks and congratulations of the club to the hand-book committee for the excellent work accomplished.

Mr. Anthony Woodward, librarian of the museum library, then spoke on "The literature of natural history," calling attention to some of the rare and valuable books in various departments of science, many of which are in the museum collection. He gave a sketch of the library's history, showing how it had been started in 1859 with a gift of one book and had grown by the addition of various private

collections and by other means until the present collection numbers above 54,000 volumes.

The meeting adjourned early, that members might have an opportunity of visiting the library and museum.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB.

President: Dr. I. Minis Hays, 266 South 21st street, Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Gawthrop, University of Pennsylvania Library, Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss M. Z. Cruice, American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

A meeting of the club was held in the lecture room of the Apprentices' Library, Broad and Brandywine streets, Philadelphia, on Monday evening, May 12. Dr. Morris Jastrow, jr., presided, and introduced as the speaker of the evening, J. Levering Jones, Esq., a prominent member of the Philadelphia bar. Mr. Jones made an address which was interesting throughout. He reviewed the life of Thaddeus Stevens at length. He recalled how Stevens, in 1835, stood up in the State House of Representatives against an overwhelming adverse majority and by a speech of wonderful eloquence convinced the members that the common schools lately introduced should be maintained and improved. Schools dotted Pennsylvania; but they were private or church schools. The American common school in Pennsylvania will ever cherish the memory of Thaddeus Stevens. The later political career of Stevens was traced by Mr. Jones with great clearness, and the prominent part that he played in the civil struggle and during the period of reconstruction was set forth in detail. Mr. Jones's careful and profound study of his important theme was thoroughly enjoyed, and proved highly instructive to those present.

Mr. Thomas L. Montgomery, of the Wagner Institute, reported on the union list of periodicals. This list is to contain detailed information of all the sets of periodicals, current or otherwise, to be found at the various libraries in Philadelphia as well as in some adjacent parts, so far as these libraries can be induced to report; and printed copies will be supplied to all libraries contributing so that each can tell what the others possess.

Mr. Montgomery also reported that Miss Randall, Mr. Bowerman and himself, together with Mr. J. C. Dana, representing the Pennsylvania and New Jersey library clubs, had an interview with Messrs. Scribner and Dodd, representing the American Publishers' Association. They were accorded a favorable reception, and every reason exists to anticipate a substantial reduction of rates to libraries.

The year which closes with this meeting was a most successful one. Addresses were delivered by Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker on "The early press of Pennsylvania"; by Miss Mary H. Upton on "The art and craft of bookbinding"; by Mr. John Thomson on

"The Master of the Rolls series"; and by Mr. J. Levering Jones on Thaddeus Stevens. The policy of supplying invitation cards to members was introduced, and while the policy is at present in the experimental stage, it appears to have been a wise measure. The membership roll has been carefully revised; provision made for the publication of a hand-book, containing a history of the club; and the union list of periodicals has been made, one may almost say, a certainty. The expense of printing "Occasional papers" has proved a great strain on the treasury, and possibly this feature cannot longer be sustained. The retiring president, Dr. Jastrow, and the members of the club, have every reason to feel pleased and encouraged by the year's work.

The following officers were elected for the new year: President, Dr. I. Minis Hays; vice-presidents, Robert P. Bliss, Miss Jean Y. Middleton; secretary, Miss Edith Gawthrop; treasurer, Miss Mary Z. Cruice.

The incoming president announced the following members who with the officers will constitute the executive committee: Dr. Morris Jastrow, jr., Miss Isabel E. Lord, John Thomson, Miss Alice B. Kroeger.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

President: George Stockwell, Westfield Athenæum.

Secretary: Miss Ida Farrar, City Library, Springfield.

Treasurer: Mrs. A. J. Hawks, Meekins Memorial Library, Williamsburg.

One of the most interesting library institutes yet held under the auspices of the Western Massachusetts Library Club occurred May 24, in Bernardston. Representatives of the club were present from Westfield, Holyoke, Amherst, Sunderland, Mount Hermon, Wendell, Colerain, Lancaster and Springfield. In preparation for this institute the secretary spent two days in Bernardston and vicinity several weeks before, meeting librarians, trustees and school superintendents, and becoming acquainted with the library conditions in the towns. The speakers who led the discussions endeavored to adapt their remarks to these conditions. The morning session opened with a paper on "The farmer and the library," by Miss Julia Kavana, librarian at Wendell. Miss Kavana resolved her subject into four heads: Do all read? Would all read, were conditions favorable? How to procure and interest readers? What should be the proper conditions? To all these questions she gave the answers of practical experience. People do not all read, even when the public library is next door to them. In one country town there was opposition even to the thought of a public library, people fearing the books might get lost or that there would be nothing in it but novels. She had tried all sorts of plans to secure readers, preparing lists, talking to the teachers, calling from house to house

and inviting the people to take books, and arranging to leave books at places convenient of access. Her best plan had been to discover some point along which a person was interested, seek to meet that interest, and lead on from that. She emphasized the place the library should have in the community in the making of good citizens.

The second paper was given by Miss L. I. Thayer, of the Highland school, Holyoke, on "Children and books." She made very clear the close relation of teacher and librarian in their effort to implant a love of good literature in the minds of children, admiration for the best in character of those people in books who are heroes to them, and lessons of moral courage and virtue. No part of school work, she said, brings more pleasure and profit than these little branch libraries, reaching the child's individual needs and preferences, and instituting a love for the best at just the right period of the child's life.

Mr. W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College, followed with a paper on "Common sense in library buildings." A warm discussion ensued, centering about the subject of the school and the library. F. P. Davison, of Turner's Falls, said: The libraries exist for the schools; in discussing the library we are discussing one phase of education; the center from which education must radiate is the school. The librarian would inculcate a love of reading, if he could; the church a love of morals, if it could. Home would teach the proper environment, the industries of life, good citizenship, if it could, but the whole of teaching must center in the child. Reading is the foundation of all school work. There must be good literature in the school room—the masterpieces themselves, not a dilution of them. The teacher should read to the child, should insist on his memorizing much that is good, but, above all, should see that he reads good books at home. Some of the librarians present had found difficulty in interesting teachers; it was suggested that the school superintendent be made the special center of communication.

After dinner, served in the town hall, the visitors strolled about the beautiful little village for a short time, visiting Powers Institute and the Cushman Library, which already has a large number of well-chosen books, to which constant additions are being made.

At the opening of the afternoon session the discussion of the morning was resumed. In these days, when there is free rural delivery of mail, when groceries are delivered to farmers on the hills, is there not a demand for the delivery of books from house to house? Could this not be done by the carriers? People who live farthest from the center are most anxious for books. Farmers do not read agricultural books, saying they are not practical. They do not like books of the "David Harum" type, preferring something different from their ordinary life.

Rev. E. P. Pressey, of Montague, gave a thoughtful address on the topic, "Why every citizen should value the library."

Miss C. M. Hewins, of Hartford, was the last speaker, taking as her topic, "What it means to be a librarian." She spoke of the general type of country library, not cataloged, with odd volumes, many duplicates, and kept in all sorts of odd places, with the librarian's salary varying from \$5 to \$100 a year. The talk was very suggestive and practical, and took the form of "the woman who did." This woman classified her books roughly, had shelves arranged at comfortable height for reaching from the floor, and, since the library funds were too low to admit of buying Poole's index, made a rough index herself in odd minutes to such magazines as she had. She made the acquaintance of the teachers, visited their schools, and suggested illustrated books in the line of study. She made the acquaintance of the children, as well as the teachers, and having invited a little party out to walk with her, pointed out common birds and flowers and told them of interesting books on the subject. In all these ways and others the librarian may come into touch with the social life of the community, and influence by personal contact as in no other way.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

INSTRUCTION IN REFERENCE WORK.

The purpose of the courses in elementary and advanced reference work at the University of Illinois, stated briefly, is to familiarize students with the general aims and methods of reference work, to give them a working knowledge of the principal reference books, to develop the power of research and the ability to follow a clue quickly from book to book for more difficult questions, to cultivate rapid thought and quick answers for simpler questions and to test and increase general information. The purpose is accomplished in two ways, by class instruction and recitation and by independent practical work not directly connected with any class exercises.

Instruction.

Instruction in reference work is given continuously throughout the two years of the course. In the junior year the ordinary reference books are studied in groups according to form and subject. In the senior year the work is divided equally between the course in public documents, given by Miss Mann, and the course in advanced reference. In the latter are studied college and society publications, which are of special reference value, advanced reference books, particularly those in foreign languages, and reference books useful for very special or difficult subjects. In both years instruction is given by means of

lectures, problems and weekly quizzes. For each lesson a problem requiring about four hours' work is assigned. This problem contains from 15 to 25 questions of more than average difficulty, and, as the greater value of practical over theoretical questions is fully appreciated, these are, with a few exceptions, questions which have actually been asked at the reference desk in the university library. All problems are revised carefully and returned to the student with the necessary corrections and suggestions. A statement of the amount of time spent upon these problems is required, and, as work is graded for both accuracy and speed, rapid work is encouraged. These problems test the students' ability to investigate difficult subjects. To enable them to acquire facility in answering easy questions off-hand, short quizzes are given at the end of each lecture. Questions are read to the class by the instructor, and in answering these, students are allowed only the time necessary to write out the answer, generally less than one minute for each question. A sample quiz of this sort is given below.

Practical work.

The problems assigned in connection with the courses in reference depend to a certain extent upon the lectures given in the course, and in solving these the students naturally receive aid and suggestions from this class instruction. To give the student practice in carrying out more independent pieces of work, practical work in the university library and the Champaign Public Library is assigned. This may be divided roughly into desk work and work on reference lists.

Desk.

To the senior students is given entire charge of the reference room and reference desk during the evening hours, from 6.30 to 9 p.m. The student in charge answers all questions which may be asked and maintains order. Work is quite independent, except that the student reports questions of special difficulty or interest to the reference librarian, tells how he solved them and receives criticism and suggestions. Assignments are made for periods of two weeks, so that each member of the class has consecutive work of this sort. While at the desk the student has practice in keeping up the various indexes and records. These consist of the collection of reference lists, a card index for all difficult or frequently repeated questions and statistics sheets for the lists and the index.

Senior students also take entire charge each afternoon of the children's room and branch library of the Champaign Public Library. In this way a great variety of reference work is secured and the same student may obtain at different times practice in answering such reference questions as are asked in a university library, a children's library and a branch of a public library, and at the same time become accustomed to practical library routine.

Reference lists.

For the sake of providing practical reference work of a public library type for the students, the library school has undertaken the preparation of the reference lists for the programs of the various women's clubs of Champaign and Urbana. Reference lists for university classes, debates, etc., are also prepared. The more difficult subjects are assigned to seniors, the easier ones to juniors. Such suggestions as are absolutely necessary are given to the students, but the constant aim is to render this work as independent as possible. The distinction between club list and college list is kept carefully in mind, and the student is taught that while the former should be short and popular and should include only carefully selected references, the latter should receive a much more thorough and exhaustive treatment, and should include more special and scholarly material. During the college year 1900-1901 the students prepared 125 club lists and a smaller number of lists for university work. All lists are carefully revised for both form and substance.

In addition to the students who are assigned each week for desk or list work, other students are assigned to help the reference librarian in such miscellaneous reference work as can well be given them. The total assignment usually consists of four juniors and four seniors.

General information.

The need and value of wide general information as a preparation for library work is of course felt most strongly in reference work. To help the students to acquire this information and to impress upon them the necessity of keeping abreast of the times, work in current events is combined with the course in advanced reference. Last year this was done by means of a formal report given by each student in turn, but this year a different plan has been followed. At the beginning of the lecture 10 or 15 minutes are devoted to an informal discussion by the class, of the principal events of the week, particularly such as are likely to affect the work of the reference department. Events of the past week are mentioned, their causes or previous stages discussed; earlier, similar or related events, which might perhaps be brought to notice again through their connection with recent occurrences are spoken of, and for each topic or subject mentioned the students are asked to state the authorities which they would consult for information on that subject. In this way the student not only keeps up with events of the day, but notices their connection with and influence upon ordinary reference work.

Sample quiz given in elementary reference work. Time allowed, five minutes:

Mention authors and titles of books in which you would expect to find information on the following questions:

1. Where find good biographical sketch of Cardinal Wolsey?

2. What was the Ostend manifesto?
3. Who is president of Ohio State University?
4. What is the national debt of Russia?
5. Who is editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*?
6. Where find good account of the Court of Star Chamber?
7. Where find a synopsis of "Bleak House."

ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE,

Reference Librarian and Assistant Professor.

ALUMNI LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Illinois Library School Association, held in Waukesha last year, it was decided to institute an annual alumni lecture to be given before the students of the Illinois State Library School.

It was the desire of the association that these lectures should be of a high quality, given by prominent librarians who were in sympathy with the modern library movement.

The first lecture was given on May 20 at the University of Illinois by Mr. Anderson H. Hopkins, assistant librarian of the John Crerar Library, who by this lecture established a most gratifying standard of excellency.

Mr. Hopkins chose as his subject "The library, the museum and the new education." It was a pleasure to be led by the speaker from the merely technical consideration of libraries to the broader subject of education, including its three most potent factors, the school, the library and the museum. The speaker showed what might be accomplished by the study, not of books alone, but by the study of things illustrated by these books. He would bring about a closer co-operation between the three agencies at work in education and supplement the work of each by introducing into the administration of each those elements which are common to all three.

The museum has its articles labelled, the library has its books cataloged, the teacher has his illustrative material. These are all catalogs and all of use to the student, but why should each stand alone? Mr. Hopkins' idea is to supplement the label in the museum by adding references to the books in the library relating to the specimen and at the same time add to the library catalog references to the specimen which illustrates the book.

The museum may grow by addition, but a wide-awake person is needed to discover things of importance which may be of interest and value. The teacher is the most fitting person for this, and by co-operation with his students may collect much material.

The plea was made not so much for large museums as for the small collections which are within the reach of all.

Binding the library, the museum and the school into one group would form a union of great value, not only mutually, but also to the community at large.

MARGARET MANN.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL.

The second annual session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training will be held at the state university, Iowa City, June 16 to July 26, under the direction of Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the commission. The instructors include, for classification and cataloging, Miss Esther Crawford, of Western Reserve University; for work with children, Miss Annie Carroll Moore, of Pratt Institute Free Library; for reference work, Miss Harriet A. Wood, of the University of Iowa Library; and lectures will be delivered by members of the state university faculty and by visiting librarians. The cataloging instruction will be extended over two summer sessions, "thus reducing the 'cramming' process and its consequent evils. The first year's course of 26 lessons will cover the elementary principles of author and title entry, and will extend through the first four and a half weeks of the session. The second year's course of 18 lessons will cover the elements of subject and analytic cataloging, and will extend through the last three weeks of the session." No student may take both courses in the same session.

Instruction in library work for children will be made a special feature of the course. During the last two weeks of the session (July 14-26) instruction will be given on this subject, and students will be admitted for it alone. Miss Moore's course will include three series of lectures, covering children's books, important features of the work of a children's department and general topics; and there will be three kindergarten conferences conducted by Miss Virginia E. Graeff, supervisor of kindergartens in the Cleveland (O.) public schools. Tuition for this special course alone is \$2.50. Circulars, application blanks, etc., may be had by addressing Miss Alice S. Tyler, Iowa Library Commission, Des Moines, Ia.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

SUMMER COURSE.

The following students began a six weeks' course of study June 3:

- Bogert, Julia T., New York City; B. A. Evelyn College, Princeton, 1897; assistant St. Agnes' branch, N. Y. Public Library.
 Boss, Helen, Albany, N. Y.; assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany.
 Brown, Ralph M., Ithaca, N. Y.; B.A. Cornell University, 1901; librarian Flower Memorial Library, Veterinary College, Cornell University.
 Clark, Sarah M., Warrensburgh, N. Y.; assistant Richards Library, Warrensburgh.
 Cochran, Jennie O., Louisville, Ky.; Hampton College; assistant librarian Polytechnic Library, Louisville.
 Davis, Mary, Cleveland, O.; assistant circulating department Cleveland Public Library.
 Deevey, Edward, Albany, N. Y.; N. Y. State Normal College, 1901; assistant Albany Free Library.

Doolittle, Hattie A., Beaver Dam, Wis.; Wayland University, 1882; librarian Williams Free Library, Beaver Dam.

Forbes, Mary L., Jamestown, N. Y.; assistant Jamestown High School Library.

Greene, Ethel M., Herkimer, N. Y.; substitute assistant Herkimer Free Library.

Harper, William, New York City; B.A. Albion College, 1870; Univ. of Munich, 1872-75; librarian Poppenhusen Institute Library.

Kelley, Mrs. Pearl W., Nashville, Tenn.; B.A. Huntsville Female College, 1889; assistant Vanderbilt University Library.

Langdon, Amelia E., Yonkers, N. Y.; cataloger's assistant, circulation department, New York Public Library.

Langdon, Grace T., Yonkers, N. Y.; assistant Muhlenberg branch, New York Public Library.

Mastin, Alice, Millbrook, N. Y.; librarian Millbrook Free Library.

Morrell, Mary, Aurora, N. Y., Wells College, 1868-70; librarian Aurora Public Library.

Munger, Alice D., Herkimer, N. Y.; assistant Herkimer Free Library.

Penfield, Augusta E., Jamestown, N. Y.; assistant Jamestown High School Library.

Perkins, Ellen F., New York City; cataloger's assistant, circulation department, New York Public Library.

Povey, Grace E., New London, Ct.; assistant New London Public Library.

Rosen, Anna H., New York City; librarian Young Men's Hebrew Association.

Schaub, Emma, Columbus, O.; cataloger Columbus Public School Library.

Slater, Alice, New York City; assistant Bond St. branch, New York Public Library.

Snyder, Elvira L. F., Elmhurst, L. I.; assistant Bond St. branch, New York Public Library.

Stonehouse, Mary E., Albany, N. Y.; assistant Young Men's Association Library, Albany.

Surratt, John E., Waco, Texas; Baylor University, 1899-1902; assistant Baylor University Library.

Surratt, Odo, Waco, Texas; Baylor University 1899-1902; assistant Baylor University Library.

Tompkins, Josephine, Tarrytown, N. Y.; assistant St. Agnes' branch N. Y. Public Library.

Townsend, Adelaide M., Brooklyn, N. Y.; assistant Brooklyn Public Library.

Van Zandt, Ethel J., Albany, N. Y., assistant Pruyn Library, Albany.

Walker, Evelyn H., Chicago, Ill., librarian All Souls' Library, Chicago.

Whitaker, Mabel H., Fulton, N. Y., assistant Fulton Public Library.

IMPORTANT LECTURES.

Mr. Frank P. Hill, librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, gave three lectures on general administrative topics May 15 and 16.

Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, superintendent of

circulation, New York Public Library, spoke May 22 on branch libraries.

Mr. Clement W. Andrews, librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, gave the fifth course in the alumni lectureship June 2, 3 and 4. His subject was the bibliography of science. Miss Mary E. Robbins, '95, second vice-president of the Alumni Association, was present, as well as Miss Woodworth, chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Andrews' extremely valuable lectures will appear in printed form.

BOSTON AND MAGNOLIA.

The school will spend June 12-16 in visiting the following libraries: Springfield City, Boston Public, Harvard University, Medford Public, Providence Athenæum, Public, Brown University, Boston Athenæum and Massachusetts State. They will attend the annual meeting of the American Library Association at Magnolia June 16-20, school closing for the year June 20.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

FIFTEENTH REPORT.

The 15th report of the Library School is just issued as New York State Library, Bulletin 71 (Library School 10). The class reported upon (1900-01), numbered 49, of whom 44 held college degrees, and representing 13 states, New York leading with 17. The decision to require college degrees from all future applicants is noted, and it is stated that "maintenance of this standard will now work no hardship, as the other library schools afford opportunity for instruction of those unable to meet the higher requirements of the parent school." The annual library visit for this year to New York is reviewed, and the various bibliographies and theses compiled by students during the year are recorded. Dr. E. C. Richardson's report on library schools, submitted at the 1901 meeting of the American Library Association, is reprinted, and the activities of the alumni association and the summer course are noted. Full record of lecturers and students are given, and there is an interesting schedule of positions filled by school students in 1901.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

NOTES ON CLASS WORK.

The lectures of the past month have been by Miss Florence Cragg, a former pupil of Miss Nancy Bailey, of London, on "Indexing," preliminary to the course in indexing; by Mr. W. W. Bishop, of the Polytechnic Institute, on the "Bibliography of education" and the "Bibliography of the classics"; by Mr. Frank P. Hill, of the Brooklyn Public Library, on "Some phases of branch work in public libraries"; by Mr. George H. Baker,

of New York, the first of his annual series on "Bookbuying." Owing to the illness of Miss Rathbone, the head instructor in the school, from which, however, she is now recovering, the course of lessons on the Cutter classification is being given by Miss Abby Sargent, of Medford, Mass., who is familiar with both the Decimal and the Cutter systems and uses the latter in the Medford library. Miss Sargent will set the examination and go over the students' papers and work at the end of the course. With the exception of Mr. Baker's course, and one other lecture, there will be no further lectures from visiting librarians. The visits to local libraries began May 9, this year, under the director's guidance. These, with the practical work now being done by students in all parts of the library, fill the measure of time required. Several students are taking a part of their practical work in the Brooklyn Public Library.

More than half of the class will attend the A. L. A. Conference at Magnolia, returning to Brooklyn for the Institute commencement, the evening of June 19.

MARY W. PLUMMER, *Director*.

GRADUATES' ASSOCIATION.

The Graduates' Association has just issued its report for the year ending Jan. 30, 1902, in neat pamphlet form (33p. T.). It contains, in place of the usual report of the secretary, the "Report of the Library School to the Graduates' Association," made by Miss Plummer at the annual meeting in January, 1902. This report is based upon the answers received to the circular of questions previously sent out to graduates, and is an informing and suggestive review of the aims and methods of the library school, and the changes made in the course in recent years. This is followed by the constitution, by-laws, and full, revised membership list.

Reviews.

CHRISTIE, Richard Copley. Selected essays and papers; ed., with a memoir, by William A. Shaw. New York, Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 72+393 p. por. il. O.

The name of Richard Copley Christie has long been a distinguished one in the bibliographical field, and this collection of his representative writings is most welcome. It is practically a memorial volume, admirably illustrative of Mr. Christie's scholarly attainments and literary powers. Many of the papers originally appeared in the *Library Chronicle*, transactions of the Bibliographical Society, various quarterlies, *Spectator*, *Notes and Queries*, and kindred periodicals, and while in the main purely bibliographical in

theme they cover a wide range of topics. The prefatory memoir is a sympathetic portrayal of a man who in a life of wide professional and public activity was at heart always a scholar and a lover of books.

Richard Copley Christie was born at Lenton, Nottingham, on July 22, 1830. Entering Oxford in 1849, he came directly under the influence of Mark Pattison, whose personality and methods had strong effect upon his character, and with whom he formed an enduring friendship. He was graduated first class in 1849, and in the same year was elected to the chair of history and the Faulkner chair of political economy and commercial science in Owens College, Manchester. In this field Christie found his life-work. It was largely through his devotion, clear-sightedness and high standards that Owens College was raised from the position of practically a day and evening continuation school to its present rank among English colleges, and although in 1869 he gave up his connection with its teaching faculty to carry on his constantly increasing practice at the bar, he was until his death one of the most active and influential of its governors. In 1871 he was appointed chancellor of the Diocese of Manchester, and in that capacity became one of the recognized authorities on canon law. He retired from the chancellorship in December, 1893, after 22 years of service, and his death occurred on his estate of Ribsden, Surrey, on Jan. 9, 1901. His enduring memorial in Owens College is his gift of the Christie Library building, completed in June, 1898, to which he bequeathed his own fine private collection of books. "The total cost of the building of the Christie Library was £21,077. As to the value of the collection of his own books, also thus bequeathed, it is not possible to give any estimate. Many of them are works of extreme rarity in themselves, as well as of beauty in the binding. They represent the outcome of a lifetime's careful and vigilant searching, and it may be safely asserted that it would never again be possible to get together such a collection." In library affairs Mr. Christie was always interested. He was a member of the committee of the London Library from 1888 to 1897. He assisted in the creation and was one of the earliest vice-presidents of the Bibliographical Society, and he was vice-president and later fellow of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, serving also as president of the annual conference held in London in 1880.

The papers here presented number 24 in all, of which five are reviews from *The Spectator*, and two are chancellor's addresses upon ecclesiastical law. Among them is the careful comparative essay upon "Bibliographical dictionaries," and the review of the "Chronology of the early Aldines." "The forgeries of the Abbé Fourmont," "The Scaligers," "Cat-

alogue of the library of the Duc de la Valière" and "Elzevir bibliography" are other subjects, treated with erudition and much literary charm. A bibliography of Mr. Christie's writings is given in chronological record, and Mr. John Cree contributes interesting descriptive "Notes on Mr. Christie's collection of books." The volume contains two portraits and several illustrations, and a good index. In mechanical details it is most satisfactory.

CLARK, John Willis. The care of books: an essay on the development of libraries and their fittings, from the earliest times to the end of the eighteenth century. New York, Macmillan, 1901. 18+330 p. il. 4° (Cambridge University Press ser.) net, \$5.

The number of pages in this most interesting volume does not give an adequate conception of its size. Of the 156 illustrations at least 46 are on separate leaves, not paged, and these latter are always accompanied with an extra leaf of heavy tissue paper to protect them. The illustrations truly illustrate. An examination of them alone will teach one much of the way books were cared for in ancient and mediæval times, both in public and private libraries.

Mr. Clark, in the opening paragraph of the first chapter, tells what his book includes and what it excludes: "I propose, in the following essay, to trace the methods adopted by man in different ages and countries to preserve, to use, and to make accessible to others, those objects, of whatever material, on which he has recorded his thoughts. In this investigation I shall include the position, the size, and the arrangement, of the rooms in which these treasures were deposited, with the progressive development of fittings, catalogs, and other appliances, whether defensive, or to facilitate use. But, though I shall have to trace out these matters in some detail, I shall try to eschew mere antiquarianism, and to impart human interest, so far as possible, to a research which might otherwise exhaust the patience of my readers. Bibliography, it must be understood, will be wholly excluded. From my special point of view books are simply things to be taken care of; even their external features concern me only so far as they modify the methods adopted for arrangement and preservation. I must dismiss the subject-matter of the volumes which filled the libraries of former days with a brevity of which I deeply regret the necessity. I shall point out the pains taken to sort the books under various comprehensive heads; but I shall not enumerate the authors which fall under this or that division."

The volume is divided into nine chapters, in which are traced the evolution of libraries during 25 centuries. Its whole treatment

shows evidence of scholarship and the greatest amount of care and labor on the part of the author. Scores of libraries, in monasteries, in cathedrals, in universities, both in England and on the Continent, were visited, measured in detail—both buildings and fittings—and photographed by Mr. Clark. The book is so full of references and quotations in Greek, Latin, French, and Italian, that one is almost tempted to try to make a list of the librarians in America who have the scholarship and the inclination to do such work in the same field. And there is room for much work in this field, for Mr. Clark's volume is only an essay—"an attempt to deal, in a summary fashion with an extremely wide and interesting subject." A mere reading of the table of contents shows at a glance that only a part of the field is here covered. There is no reference to the libraries of Chaldea, of China, of India, of Egypt before the time of Alexander the Great, or of the Arabians; and the mediæval libraries of a large part of Europe are as yet an undiscovered country.

The first library described by Mr. Clark is the record-room of Assur-bani-pal, king of Nineveh, about 700 B.C. Then follow brief descriptions of libraries before the Christian era in Greece, Alexandria, Pergamon and Rome. The chapter closes with a description of the Vatican library of Pope Sixtus V., which, in its general conception, is Roman.

The second chapter discusses the Christian libraries connected with churches, and the libraries of the monastic orders—the public libraries of the middle ages. As early as the 13th century these libraries received bequests of books on the express condition that they should be lent, and "one abbey was continually lending to another"—interlibrary loans.

In the third chapter the increase of the monastic collections and the growth of the libraries in cathedrals are traced. In the fourth chapter the monastic and collegiate libraries are compared and with them their fittings, which were probably identical. In the monasteries the erection of a library proper was an afterthought; and so it was at the older colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, some of them not beginning libraries for more than a century after their foundation. In this chapter the beginning of the lectern system of shelving books is traced, together with the methods of chaining them.

The invention of the "stall-system"—similar to the modern stack system—is discussed in the fifth chapter. The evolution of the "stall" from the "lectern" system is well shown by Mr. Clark. As the number of volumes increased shelves were gradually added above and below the desk to which the books were chained, the chains still retained in many instances; and finally we have our modern stack. To the librarian of to-day perhaps the most interesting part of the whole book is the

latter part of this chapter where is given the translations of the introductions to several catalogs of these old libraries.

The lectern-system in Italy, with a full description of the Vatican library of Sixtus IV. and an account of the Medicean library, Florence, are the chief subjects of the sixth chapter. The account books of Bartolommeo Platina, librarian of the Vatican library from 1475 to 1481, enable one to trace the growth of this library in a most satisfactory way. Mr. Clark's general conclusion respecting the libraries of this period is that "all mediæval libraries were practically public. Elaborate catalogs enabled readers to find what they wanted in the shortest possible time, and globes, maps, and astronomical instruments provided them with further assistance in their studies. Moreover, in some places the library served the purpose of a museum, and curiosities of various kinds were stored up in it."

The contrast between the 15th and 16th centuries is the subject of the seventh chapter, in which are shown some of the harmful influences of the reformation on libraries. "The 15th century was emphatically the library era throughout Europe. Monasteries, cathedrals, universities, and secular institutions in general vied with each other in erecting libraries, in stocking them with books, and in framing liberal regulations for making them useful to the public." Between 1536 and 1539 upwards of 800 monasteries with their libraries were destroyed in England.

The "wall-system"—the building of shelves against the walls of the room instead of at right angles to them—is a later development than the "lectern" and "stall," and is discussed in the eighth chapter. This idea was first used in the library at the Escorial, begun by Philip II. of Spain in 1563 and completed in 1584. The Ambrosian library in Milan, the library of Cardinal Mazarin, in Paris, and the Bodleian library at Oxford, are some of the examples of the "wall-system" described.

The subject of the final chapter—private libraries—is one of the most interesting of the volume. This chapter of 28 pages contains no less than 23 illustrations, revolving screw book-cases and desks, the ancient scholar at work in his study with his tools around him, etc., etc. On these illustrations one loves to linger. Of the mediæval man of letters Mr. Clark says: "We sometimes call the ages dark in which he lived, but the mechanical ingenuity displayed in the devices by which his studies were assisted might put to shame the cabinet makers of our own day."

The whole volume is a mine of most interesting facts, gathered from widely scattered sources, but notwithstanding the scholarship displayed by the author and in spite of one's interest in the subject, his style makes the book in many places heavy reading. The volume closes with a good index. S: H. R.

GREENWOOD, T: Edward Edwards: the chief pioneer of municipal public libraries. London, Scott, Greenwood & Co., 1902. 12+ 246 p. D. net, 2s. 6d.

Edward Edwards who devoted fifty years—the better part of his life time—to creating and developing the public library system of England, and who, in the end, died forgotten, in loneliness and with despair in his heart, and was spared the disgrace of a pauper's grave only through the kindness of a few of his neighbors, is at last reaping his reward—posthumous fame! First, the unmarked grave in the churchyard at Niton, the quaint and beautiful old-fashioned village situated a few miles west of Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, was marked with a noble granite monument, dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, early in February of this year; and now, a painstaking biographer has gathered up all that is worth preserving concerning his life and work. The notice of the dedication of the monument previously given in these columns included a brief outline of Mr. Edwards's life. Little more can be added, for less could scarcely be known of anyone who had filled an important place in a great public movement. For this, the modest retiring nature of the man was no doubt partly responsible, though it is doubtful if there is a parallel instance on record of the chief pioneer of a large and widespread public improvement being so generally unrecognized, even within the circle of his own profession.

The idea of a public library in its modern conception, as a democratic institution freely accessible to all, had hardly emerged from the cloud of speculation with which the question was surrounded when Edwards first gave his attention to the subject. In these later times, there is a curious interest in some of the arguments for and against making libraries accessible to readers. When Edwards was a comparatively young man, the controversy raged round the question of admitting the public to library buildings as a privilege, and all thought of libraries being centers of light and leading, to which students and readers could resort as a simple matter of right, was still in a vague, unformed condition. So far from readers being considered entitled to handle and examine books, it was a moot point in England about the middle of the 19th century, whether or not the rough democracy should be permitted, even with the most stringent precautions and regulations, to invade the sacred precincts of a library building. The work of Edward Edwards, ably seconded by that of William Ewart and Joseph Brotherton—all three men of the people—wrought a revolution in this condition, to which fact the many hundreds of public libraries throughout Great Britain, notably the great municipal collections of Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield and London, bear eloquent tribute. Fifty years ago, there was not one of these. It would be impossible, within the limits of this notice, to even give

an outline how this work was accomplished. Mr. Edwards's chief reward was the underpaid post of the first important free library established under the act, the library at Manchester. His seven years' service at Manchester, though full of useful work and highly honorable to him in many respects, terminated in his enforced resignation, because he had not learned to "harmoniously co-operate with superior authority." From this time he devoted himself to literature, and to the cataloging and indexing of special collections. For many years he supported himself in fair comfort. When his library services were no longer required, and the field of authorship was invaded by younger men, he had nothing to rely upon but a pitiful pittance of a pension, and was confronted by the dread of want and the actual presence of debt. In 1882 he removed from Manningtree, where his mother and sisters, partly dependent upon him, had lived for years, to Niton, where he died on Feb. 6, 1886. From the day of his interment, Feb. 10, 1886, until quite recently, Edward Edwards had almost no public recognition, worthy of his services to the library cause. It is a satisfaction that this reproach is now removed, and that his name has received a meed of recognition. **

HASSE, Adelaide R. United States government publications: a handbook for the cataloger. Part 1: The government at large; the constitution, statutes, treaties. Boston, Library Bureau, 1902. 46 p. O. \$1.

Here is a first step toward a consummation devoutly to be wished—the formulation of a practical uniform method for the cataloging of the great mass of literature embraced in the term "public documents." No one could be better fitted than Miss Hasse, by her thorough and varied experience, to undertake this task, and one regrets only that her useful manual could not have been issued in its complete form, instead of in four instalments. This first part deals only with the publications of the government as a whole—the constitution and statutes (national, state, municipal), and treaties. There remain to be considered, the legislative body—Congress, the Senate and the House; the executive body—the President, the executive departments; the judiciary, government institutions, government serials—each of these three classes to be treated in a separate part.

As Miss Hasse points out, existing cataloging rules have been framed to meet the requirements of general literature, "a literature in volumes, a literature on a given subject"; they cannot be always successfully applied to official literature. "a literature as a rule authorless, so far as personal names are concerned, a literature having whimsical relationship in its parts and volumes and series, a literature alienated, so far as convenience of treatment according to accepted forms is concerned, entirely from the ordinary type of literature."

The modifications and exceptions required to make the cataloging of public documents at once practical and systematic are cogently set forth, both in text and in the series of excellent facsimile cards illustrating different forms of entry. Especially useful is the attention given to making clear the historical and political relations between the various publications and the bodies responsible to them, for it is lack of understanding of the relationship between government documents and government authors—the nation, the national body; the state, the state officer or bureau—that is mainly responsible for the inaccuracy and “blind” work in this field. The subjects treated in this first part are, perhaps, the simplest, most free from perplexing ramifications; and the sections dealing with the executive departments and the government institutions and government serials will be especially welcome. The arrangement is compact and the divisions of each subject clearly indicated. Following each main division are references to the literature of the subject. The manual is first of all, as its title states, a handbook for the cataloger; but its careful, pithy presentation of the characteristics and uses of public documents make it no less useful to the reference worker or the student investigator than to the cataloger. Miss Hasse has added a much needed tool to the librarian's working equipment.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB. Libraries of Greater New York; manual and historical sketch of the New York Library Club. New York, 1902. 4+185 p. D.

This useful and interesting manual has been in preparation for the past eighteen months by a committee consisting of George Watson Cole, Charles Alex. Nelson, and Arthur E. Bostwick, and was presented in its completed form at the recent May meeting of the club. Its inception dates from the second meeting of the club, held Jan. 14, 1886, when a committee was appointed “to collect statistics and ascertain the specialties of the various libraries of New York and vicinity,” but no effective work toward carrying out this idea was undertaken until about a year and a half ago.

The handbook is, as its title indicates, practically a manual of the libraries of Greater New York. One hundred and four pages are devoted to an alphabetical list of these libraries, 208 in all, numbered serially. Street address, and name of librarian are given, and then follow, under the caption *History*, data as to when founded, how supported, and annual income; under *Regulations* are noted the hours of opening, kind of library, and privileges granted; under *Resources* are stated the number of volumes, and the special features or collections in each library. As the branches of the New York Public Library, Brooklyn Public Library, and others having branches, are entered under the name

of the main library, and are not given serial numbers, the actual number of recorded libraries is 350. The list is extremely interesting, in its presentation of New York's varied and cosmopolitan library equipment, and the information given stands for an immense amount of investigation on the part of the committee. About 1000 circulars of inquiry were sent out, but despite all efforts a small percentage of the institutions addressed failed to respond, and data regarding them is given on second-hand authority. The list of libraries is supplemented by a most useful “index to special collections” noted therein, covering 256 different topics. This is the special feature of the list that makes it of practical value outside the club membership, for it shows at once the material available in New York City for the study of special subjects. And in some cases there is so much incongruity between the library and its special collection that few persons would think of connecting them—as is the case with the Cooper Institute Library and its fine collection of ballads and poetry, and the American Museum of Natural History, with its special collection of 3000 volumes upon foreign missions.

The “manual and historical sketch” of the club makes up the latter part (nearly half) of the volume. It includes record of officers for 1901-02, officers and executive committees from the organization to the present time, constitution, publications, references to proceedings as reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, list of papers read and topics discussed from the beginning of the club, a good historical sketch, by Charles Alexander Nelson, covering 40 pages, and a list of members, revised and brought up to date. The whole gives a compact and interesting review of the club's activities, but there is one point where criticism is unavoidable. The record of “papers read and topics discussed” affords examples of clumsy and careless index entry that are regrettable, especially as coming from such a source. Such entries as “Catalogs. What, shall we print?” “Dime novel habit, What can be done to help a boy after he has fallen into the?” “Library, public, on maintaining the, by endowment”—to cite only a few—are as amateurish as they are absurd, while a still worse example is the entry, “Librarians should read, What?” also given under “What” with the illuminating reference “(see also Librarians, above).” The manual is an attractive piece of book making, well printed and neatly bound in paper or in cloth—though as to the latter a protest must be lodged against the choice of pale blue and white (the club colors) with gold stamp and lettering, for the binding of a book of reference. It is sold by the secretary of the club, Silas H. Berry, Y. M. C. A. Library, 317 W. 56th street, New York, at 25 c. paper and 50 c. cloth to club members; 50 c. paper, 75 c. cloth to non-members; 10 c. extra for postage.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

The *Bulletin* of the Association of Medical Librarians makes its first appearance with a double quarterly issue for January-April, 1902 (v. 1, no. 1-2). It contains the minutes of the fourth annual meeting of the society (May, 1901), constitution and membership lists, reports on the exchange system, which is the main feature of the association's work, interesting papers on "A visit to the Hunterian Library at Glasgow," by William Osler, and "The library of a colonial physician," by Eugene F. Cordell, and a department of brief news items and reports from medical libraries. The *Bulletin* is well printed and most creditable in contents and form.

The *Library Record of Australasia* for March opens with a sympathetic memorial sketch of the late Professor Edward Ellis Morris, of Melbourne University, who had served as trustee of the Public Library of Victoria from 1879 to his death, and had been one of those first interested in the organization of the general library association. Announcement and preliminary program are given of the general meeting of the library association, which was held in Melbourne, April 2-4. It is stated that "the proposal to hold an annual meeting was found impracticable, owing to the difficulty experienced in getting a representative attendance. Indeed, it is a question as to whether the association will be able to continue to meet even biennially, owing to the great distances that representatives must travel in order to be present." There are interesting news notes from the several Australasian states, and the papers include "Hints for country libraries," by Margaret Windever; "The librarian as a historian," by Hugh Wright; and "The use of new books," by N. MacMunn.

PLUMMER, Mary Wright. Hints to small libraries. 3d ed., rev. and enl. Brooklyn, N. Y., The author, 1902. 68 p. D. net, 50 c.

This new edition of Miss Plummer's useful little manual is welcome. The changes made are slight, consisting mainly of bringing up to date the record of bibliographical aids and tools.

THE READING PUBLIC as I know it; by three librarians. (In *Outlook*, May 24, 1902. p. 248-253.)

Short papers, by Dr. J. H. Canfield, J. C. Dana, and Miss M. E. Hazeltine, dealing respectively with the reading public of a college library, of a large city public library, and of the public library in a smaller town. In each the opportunity of the library to mould public taste and promote educational influences is emphasized.

LOCAL.

Albany, N. Y. Andrew Carnegie's offer to provide a \$150,000 library building, on condition that the city guarantee a yearly maintenance fund of \$10,000 and furnish a site, was declined by the city council on May 19. The offer was refused by a party vote of 10 to 9; acceptance required an affirmative vote of 15. The reason suggested for the refusal was the opposition of the labor element.

Bradford, Pa. Carnegie P. L. (2d rpt. — year ending March 2, 1902.) As the library was opened to the public July 1, 1901, this report covers but eight months of active work, during which time the circulating department was open 200 days. The issue of books for home use was 57,869 (fict. 64%; juv. fict., 18%). Total registration in force 4136. There are now 7297 v. in the collection, the year's accessions having been 3087. In the children's room 13,705 v., or almost 24 per cent. of the total circulation, have been drawn. "With a better and more abundant selection of books, the work done here should constitute one of the most important phases of the library's activity. The room is already proving itself inadequate in size, being greatly overcrowded during busy hours."

Free access has been provided for since the library opened. Mr. Fletcher says, "It was not adopted as an experiment, but was really forced on us by the smallness of the staff. It would have been utterly impossible to circulate 660 books in a single day if the attendants had to go back and get each book." He makes a strong plea for better hours for the staff. It is regrettable to learn that at present the working hours "total 51¾ each week, while in addition to this the assistants each work three hours on alternate Sundays. Three days in the week they must be in attendance from 8.45 in the morning till 9 at night. The work is constantly growing more arduous, the demands on tact and patience and endurance steadily increasing." He adds: "I feel assured that the work of the staff would be benefited by a reduction of the hours, more than enough to repay the library for the expense involved in making the change." The report as a whole is interesting, and shows energetic and effective work.

Brooklyn (N. Y.) P. L. (4th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 28,419; total 144,954, distributed among the 17 branches in operation. Issued, home use 944,128 (fict. 47%; juv. fict. 25%). New registration 24,788; a new registration was begun Jan. 1, 1902. Expenses \$99,900.06.

An extremely interesting and suggestive report, in its clear outline of progressive work toward organization, development, and utilization of present resources. It covers the first seven months of Mr. Frank P. Hill's

administration of the library, and is necessarily a record of organization rather than of extension—organization having “for its aim and end the establishment of a library having branches in every section of the city, stored with all that is good, helpful and entertaining in literature; a library conducted with liberality toward the people, with equity toward the employees, and with satisfaction to the directors.” Mr. Hill says: “Looking back upon the short history of the library, it is wonderful to note the rapid growth of the system. It is not surprising that some things were left undone for the moment simply for lack of time to do them. Naturally at the start each branch developed according to its surroundings, and independent of the others. Gradually we are working up to the higher ideal of a splendid co-ordinate system.”

“During the year efforts have been put forth toward placing the library upon a sound business basis; systematizing the work; unifying the interests of the different branches; getting in closer touch with the libraries of the country; giving apprentices regular and continuous instruction under a competent teacher; supplying as rapidly as possible the incessant demand of all branches for more books; using the foundation at the Bedford branch as a nucleus for a splendid reference library and central reservoir from which books can be drawn to supply the different branches; and centralizing the work where possible, yet leaving the individual librarian to work out the local problems.”

The need of more books (despite the large number of accessions recorded for the year) is constant and urgent. “No branch should be started with less than 5000 volumes, and yet nearly every one was opened with from 1800 to 3000, and those not fully cataloged.” The report of Miss Hitchler for the cataloging department shows a large volume of work accomplished under difficult conditions and with an inadequate force. All the more important cataloging processes are prepared at the main department, leaving for the branch staff only the shelf-listing, cataloging (according to the marking of the main department), stamping, pasting, etc. “Books for 17 branches are sent out from this department at the rate of from 3000 to 4000 volumes each month,” and there are still large arrears of back cataloging to be made up. There is “pressing need for two extra assistants, whose duty it shall be to go from branch to branch, bringing the cataloging in each up to date, and thus making each collection more valuable and more available to the public.”

There are two most interesting reports from Miss Frances B. Hawley, instructor of apprentices and superintendent of branches. The apprentice system has been reorganized and systematized since July 1, 1901. Three classes have been admitted during the six months since that time; the first two have received instruction in library training, the last being composed of trained applicants,

gives six months of apprentice service without formal instruction. Apprentices are transferred to different branches about once a month, to give familiarity with the different fields of work, and to judge of their tastes and fitness. “An estimate is constantly being formed of the work and personal qualifications of each apprentice, based on observation and on the reports which are continually being received from the librarians-in-charge. All defects of personality, character or work which interfere with her usefulness to the library are promptly and frankly pointed out to her, and if she fail to improve she is dropped at once from the class, instead of being permitted to serve her full six months without pay only to be dropped at the end of the time. An apprentice is dropped only when her work has been unfavorably reported from at least three branches, in order that there may be no possibility of personal prejudice interfering with her chances of acceptance.”

Miss Hawley's report upon the branches shows effective work toward a unity of system and co-operation in aims and methods. It is planned to visit every branch at least twice a month, “to meet and study with the assistants, and to co-operate with the librarians-in-charge in increasing the use of the branches among all classes of people.”

The report of the travelling libraries department, submitted by Mrs. Mary Craigie, shows a stock of 6840 v., which have had a circulation of 39,713 among schools, police and fire stations, hospitals, Sunday schools and missions.

For the children's department work a supervisor is needed, whose duties should comprise “assistance to the librarian-in-charge in maintaining discipline, selection of juvenile books, and visits to the schools of the city for the purpose of interesting teachers and principals.” Appended to the librarian's report are reports from the librarians-in-charge of the different branches, nearly all of which are excellent in conciseness, tone and expression.

At a special meeting of directors, held May 28, it was decided that a special examination be held under the Civil Service Commission, for a superintendent of children's department work, at a salary of \$1500 a year, to be engaged from Sept. 1 next. A department of branches and apprentices was established under direction of Miss Frances B. Hawley, whose salary was increased from \$900 to \$1500, to take effect from July 1. A department of supplies was established under direction of George A. Scoville, formerly stenographer and chief clerk, whose salary was increased from \$1300 to \$1800, to take effect from July 1.

Buffalo, N. Y. Grosvenor L. An attack upon the management of the library was made on April 25, by Lawrence Irwell, of Buffalo, before the common council at its meeting to consider the library estimates for

the coming fiscal year. The amount requested by the library board was \$17,500, and when it was introduced Mr. Irwell rose to protest against its acceptance. He said that of this \$17,500 a little more than \$9000 was for salaries and the remaining \$8500 for books. He claimed that the library was very badly managed. The number of attendants was larger than necessary, and the hours of service were too short. On Sundays the library was open from 1 to 6 p.m., and the attendant on duty for that period had the following Saturday free. He had been unable to secure definite information as to how many of the attendants were high school graduates, or as to the exact disposition of the money appropriated for books.

Reply to Mr. Irwell's charges was made informally by Ganson Depew, of the board of trustees, who stated that Mr. Irwell had made himself "exceedingly obnoxious in the library because he could not run it in his own interests and for his own purposes." He added: "Mr. Irwell charges that the library on Sunday is open from 1 until 6 o'clock, and the attendant on duty that day has the following Saturday off. I think any fair-minded person would agree that no attendant should be asked to work seven days in the week, and that this rule is quite reasonable. The library is open weekdays from 9 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, which hours are longer than in most of the libraries of the country."

The appropriation was tabled by the common council, pending fuller investigation.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. (5th rpt., 1901.) Added 1148; total 6980. Issued, home use 33,642 (fict. 25,379), of which 13,382 were juvenile; issued from schools 693. Receipts \$6284.26; expenses \$6239.65.

"Greatest emphasis has been laid upon the public school problem, how to make the library more helpful to teachers and pupils. Strenuous efforts have been made to have personal attention and careful research compensate for the lack of a large collection of books. More time has been given to study by the staff and apprentices, and more systematic instruction has been given in all branches of library economy." Collections of books, changed at intervals, have been sent to clubs, fire engine stations, and the Young Women's Christian Association rest room for use during the noon hour. "Jan. 31 we instituted what we hope may become an annual fête. 'Library day' is planned to give the citizens of Cedar Rapids an opportunity to study the methods of administration of their Public Library, and as far as possible to show how it can become affiliated with all the interests of our community. This year the program was general. Next, we shall make the schools our theme; later, art, music, science, etc., as the time seems propitious. We hope our program will attract librarians and trustees of other libraries in the state."

Instruction in the use of books is given by the librarian to the pupils in the public schools, and a normal course in the subject has been arranged for teachers. In the children's room every Wednesday evening is given to a "story hour," after which "there is a general search for other material on the same subject." At close of vacation, in the fall, blanks were sent to all the schools for answer to questions regarding the course of studies, text-books and supplementary reading required, and the replies proved of great assistance in supplying the needs of teachers. A series of excellent suggestions are given, for future development, in the proposed Carnegie library building.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Carnegie L. A meeting of the recently appointed Carnegie Library directors was held on April 15, when A. N. Sloan was elected president, Gen. R. W. Healy vice-president, and Z. W. Wheland secretary.

The sites committee of the library board reported on May 19 to the city council in favor of a site on the southeast corner of Georgia avenue and East Eighth street, to cost \$15,000.

Cincinnati (O.) P. L. On Tuesday, May 6, the general assembly of Ohio passed a bill authorizing the trustees of the Public Library to issue \$180,000 in bonds to provide funds for the purchase of sites for the six Carnegie branch libraries and for the equipment of the branches.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1902.) Added 1008; total 32,875. Issued, home use 29,790. Registration not given. Receipts \$1020.25; expenses \$956.12.

A collection of 29 fine photographs has been added to the library by the gift of \$100 for the purpose from W. M. Prichard, and 12 photographs were also received from Miss H. S. Tolman.

Council Bluffs (Ia.) F. P. L. (20th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 516; total 23,923. Issued, home use 54,420. No visitors 70,257. Receipts \$6406.05; expenses \$4246.42.

There has been a notable decrease in circulation, but this decrease "has been in fiction alone, as in the other classes there has been a marked increase." The duplicate pay collection of new fiction has proved on the whole satisfactory to borrowers, and has enabled the library to pay for nearly all the fiction purchased, "thus leaving the small amount we have to expend for a better class of books." The new feature of the year was the establishment of a children's room. This library was "the first free public library organized in a city of the first class in the state." The report contains a brief historical sketch of its development since the organization of its precursor, the Young Men's Library Association, in March, 1866.

Fairhaven, Mass. Millicent L. (Rpt.: in Annual rpt. of town officers, year ending Feb. 10, 1902, p. 77-). Added 879; total (estimated) 16,770. Issued, home use 45,669. New registration 279; total registration 4019. It is hoped shortly to have a general reregistration, as the present series of cards have been in use since the opening of the library, nine years ago, and include much "dead wood."

"The rotation of the library by the exhibition of a small all-round selection, was begun in December on the arrival of the bookcase ordered for the purpose. 200 volumes on all subjects, whose backs and covers were as attractive in appearance as their contents were interesting and trustworthy, were placed in the case, a comfortable cushioned chair put before it, and a strong light above the chair; a notice was posted and also printed in the *Star*, explaining the idea. The chair has seldom been without an occupant during afternoon and evening, and sufficient interest has been roused for 64 of the 200 volumes to be carried home; all works that would hardly have been found in the stacks. The degree, however, to which the main purpose of this rotation case is realized is to be gauged, not so much by the number of volumes circulated from it, as by the intangible suggestions and impulses received by those who spend half an hour browsing among the pages of some heretofore unknown and undiscovered book."

Georgia libraries. The April number of *The Southern Woman*, the official organ of the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, is a "special library edition," almost entirely devoted to reports and descriptions of the libraries of the state. Among those represented are the Georgia State Federation Library, in charge of Miss Alice Moore, of Dalton, from which sets of books on given subjects are sent to women's clubs throughout the state, to be kept for three months or longer; the state library, at Atlanta; the libraries of Georgia Normal and Industrial School, Lucy Cobb Institute, Emory College, North Georgia Agricultural College, St. Joseph's Convent, and various club libraries.

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1901.) Added 1231; total 20,263. Issued, home use 60,180; lib. use 5756. New registration 492. The purchases of the year included duplicate complete sets "of the very best editions of American and English classics containing biographical sketches and critical notes, which will be the nucleus of a new department that may be called a standard library of the world's best books."

Appended to the report is the usual classed list of accessions of the year.

Grinnell, Ia. Stewart F. P. L. The handsome library given to Grinnell by Hon. Joel Stewart was dedicated on the evening of May 9. The exercises were held in the Congregational church, before an overflowing audience. President George E. MacLean, of

the state university, delivered an invocation. Miss Alice Tyler, secretary of the state library commission, extended congratulations on behalf of the commission, and the dedicatory address was delivered by Governor Cummins. The keys of the building were presented to the president of the board of trustees by Mrs. Stewart, wife of the giver of the building. Mr. Stewart did not attend the ceremonies, owing to dislike of the probable demonstration to be accorded him. A general reception was later held in the library building.

The building is a beautiful structure 63½ feet front by 32 deep in the main, with an annex 21 x 32. It is built of Omaha gray pressed brick with stone trimmings. The basement is divided into two rooms for the industrial school. The main floor contains the general reading room on the south side, reference room and children's room on the north side, and stack room on the east. These rooms have tile floors, the inside finish is oak throughout, the whole presenting an attractive appearance. Upstairs is the trustees' and librarian's room, finished in cypress. The building cost \$14,000, and a second stack room is arranged for, to be finished when needed, which will make the total cost \$15,000. The stack room now provided will hold 10,000 volumes, and the second one will also hold 10,000. The library now contains 5800 volumes, about 1400 having been added since July 1. The decimal classification system has been adopted, as has the Browne charging system. Miss Mary Wheelock is librarian and Miss Lila E. Stagg, assistant.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. (11th rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 4505; total 75,053. Issued, home use 421,779 (fict. 46.93%; juv. fict. 29.42%). Reading room attendance 78,856; Sunday attendance 6080. New registration 5431; total re-registration 18,237. Receipts \$47,292.01; expenses, \$41,990.53.

The notable event of the year was the establishment of the library in its new building, in January, 1901.

"The gain in circulation has been entirely at the main library, the percentage of books drawn through the stations being less than that of last year."

Reference work with the pupils of the grammar and high schools has been largely developed. A special "young people's reference room" is established on the third floor, which was used during the year by 13,507 students. The total reference attendance, adult and juvenile, was 20,541, with a record of 69,534 v. consulted. The open shelf room, containing 2100 v., is very popular.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. A scheme based upon the unauthorized use of the name of the library was made public recently in a letter addressed to Mr. Putnam by one of the intended victims of the fraud, who says:

"An agent calling himself F. E. Stewart, of the Library of Congress, came to me the other day with a project for a travelling library—a branch of your library at Washington. For \$2 a year one book a week would be sent free to any address, same book to be returned at the end of the week. Is this a legitimate arrangement?"

Mr. Putnam has made this letter public in order to call attention to the attempted fraud. In explanation, he states that during the past few years there have been various attempts upon the part of publishers and book agents to promote their enterprises by the allegation, direct or implied, that their publications emanate from the Library of Congress or are issued in some way under its authority. He adds: "Here appears to be an imposture of a different sort. The Library of Congress is, of course, a free library. It is not a circulating library. And there is no F. E. Stewart on its rolls, nor, so far as I am aware, any person of such a name employed in any way to represent it."

Louisville, Ky. Plans for the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$250,000 for a library building, long pending, have been materially advanced within the past few weeks. The offer, which was made over a year ago, was never accepted, owing to the conditions of provision of site and maintenance and to difficulties in the proposed transfer of the library of the Polytechnic Society to the city. An enabling act permitting the establishment of public libraries by cities of the first class was passed by the last legislature and a copy was transmitted to Mr. Carnegie, whose secretary replied on March 27, saying: "We are without resolution of council accepting and pledging maintenance of free libraries in Louisville. The matter of site has to be settled by the community. The only stipulation Mr. Carnegie makes is that it should be satisfactory to the community and large enough to give light around the building. When necessary resolution has been received and you have title to site arrangements for payments on building will be made." The resolutions required were passed unanimously by the council on April 1. They provide that the city accepts Mr. Carnegie's donation of \$250,000 for a free public library building; "that it will furnish a suitable site for said building, and will maintain a free public library in said building when erected, at a cost of not less than \$25,000 a year;" and "that an annual levy shall hereafter be made upon the taxable property of said city, sufficient in amount to comply with the above requirements."

The mayor's appointments of trustees for the library were made public on April 12. They are: John Stiles, Rev. E. L. Powell, R. W. Brown, A. G. Langham, Paul Caine, Arthur Rutledge, Owen Tyler, R. P. Halleck, Col. Bennett H. Young, Dr. John A. Ouchterlong, and Rt. Rev. T. U. Dudley, bishop of the diocese.

Consolidation of the Polytechnic Society Library with the new Public Library was discussed at a meeting of the society on April 21, and the measure was referred to the executive committee for investigation and report. The consolidation is favored by a majority of the directors.

Michigan City (Ind.) P. L. (5th rpt.—year ending April 30, 1902). Added 801; total 9574. Issued, home use 35,146 (fict. 48½%; juv. 35%). New registration 509; cards in force 1916.

Effort has been made to reach directly all the public schools. During the school year the library class room has been occupied 45 afternoons by the different grades in their visits, representing a total of 1797 students in attendance. For vacation reading for school children the library and the schools adopted the list compiled by J. C. Dana, of "things which children should know." The list was printed at the expense of the schools as a four-page leaflet, with a note that "at the public library you will find a list of all the books in the library that tell about these things."

"A little explanatory talk was given by the librarian in each grade school room in the city, and copies of the leaflet given to all the children. During the first half of the summer the little leaflets were diligently used and often no copies of any books on the more popular items of the list could be found on the shelves. Later the novelty of the thing wore away somewhat and the list settled down to its steady, normal use by those children who were permanently interested and who were getting real value from it. There were enough of these to prove the experiment well worth while."

The annual library exhibition was this year devoted to book and magazine posters; it was attended by nearly 2000 people. Monday, Dec. 23, was observed as a special "library day" for the boys and girls. The most notable gift of the year was that of \$2500 from Mrs. F. C. Austin, of Chicago, for cancelling the existing indebtedness on the library; in addition it provided about \$500 for the purchase of books.

New Jersey Historical Society L., Newark. A systematic filing of newspaper clippings of state and local interest was developed by the former librarian, Miss Marie Wait, and is now being carried on. Clippings are mounted on perforated manila sheets, 8 x 10, which can then be bound together, for allied material, thus making practically booklets on different subjects. For New Jersey there are booklets for each county, and the Newark sheets are arranged in numerous classifications. New Jersey biography furnishes a series of booklets that are frequently consulted.

New York, General Soc. of Mechanics and Tradesmen L. (Rpt.; in 116th rpt. of society, 1901.) Added 3078; total 105,831 (ref. 14,642; ref. architectural section 748). Issued 104,354; ref. use 5772. New registration 5402.

The reclassification and recataloging of the library on cards has been nearly completed. "The more recent policy with reference to fiction has been continued, only the higher class being put upon our shelves. Especial attention is being given to the purchase of standard works, and particularly those of a scientific character. The circulation has not increased greatly over that of 1900, nor is it likely to; but, in view of the curtailment of the purchases of fiction within certain lines, it is a source of congratulation that the patronage of the library is not decreased."

New York P. L. The recent unveiling of the Rochambeau statue gives special interest to a fine album presented to the print department of the library, not long ago, by Mr. W. F. Havemeyer. It consists of 126 portraits of French personages, both civil and military, who actively or sympathetically contributed to the success of the war against England for American independence. This unique collection was formed by a Parisian amateur interested in Americana, and demonstrates the enthusiasm which was evinced for American liberty by different classes of French society. The prints are carefully mounted, and each one is accompanied by a biographical note in manuscript, giving the reasons for its presence in the album. Many of the portraits are contemporary engravings, some are lithographs. Special mention should be made of the allegories on the declaration of war and the defeat of the English; the portraits of Louis XVI., Suffren, Menou and Necker printed in colors; a proof before letters of Choffard's portrait of Admiral Rossel; a first state of Vangelisti's "Du Couédic," with *Reims* instead of *Rennes*, and some very rare physiognomical portraits. The table of contents shows a remarkable list of names of Frenchmen connected with our War for Independence.

New York State L., Albany. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added 24,007, of which 7544 were bought; total 461,740, of which 260,859 are in the state library proper, 59,999 are in travelling libraries, and 140,882 are duplicates. "Few realize the extent of the gifts which are each year enriching the state library." The most important gift of the year was the Duncan Campbell memorial collection of 3295 v., 899 pamphlets, 493 engravings, 19 bound v. of manuscripts, and 30 other manuscripts. From the duplicate collection 1395 v. and 1537 pamphlets were withdrawn for exchange or sale. The estimated reference use of the library was 169,762, an increase of 33,376 v. over 1900. During the 266 evenings the library was open there were 11,730 readers, using 36,531 v.

"Though this is a reference library, the total books lent in this and other states, aside from the travelling libraries, were 30,667 (22,092 from the state library and 8575 from the capitol library) or 5105 more than in 1900.

There were more than 14 times as many loans as in 1890, the total for 1901 being the largest in the history of the library. Of the 22,092 loans, not including those from the capitol library, 12 % were books classed in sociology, 33.3% in literature and 25.09% in history, showing a slight decrease in the percentage of books used in sociology and history and an increase in literature as compared with 1900." 1512 borrowers have drawn books, an increase of 130 over last year. From outside Albany 288 institutions and individuals borrowed 2238 v. Full details of the resources and activities of the various departments are given, and full statistical tables are appended. As usual this report abounds in interest, and bears evidence to the ever increasing activity of the library.

Pawtucket (R. I.) F. P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Sept. 30, 1901.) Added 712; total 19,762. Issued, home use 50,234 (fict. 80.7 %; magazines 5.9 %). New registration 906; total registration 9364. Receipts and expenses \$7182.20.

"We have made an important change in our circulation of the Perry pictures. We still use the envelope system, but we also have albums which hold 50 pictures or more. We make the pictures in each book illustrate one subject as far as possible. We have already books illustrating the Revolution, authors and their homes, events in American history, Madonnas, architecture of the world, sculpture, warships and their commanders, crowned heads of Europe, artists and their famous paintings, with one book illustrating and describing fruits, and another of trees."

Rhode Island State L., Providence. An act was passed by the last legislature which will be an important aid in the development of the library. It empowers the state librarian to "exchange with such nations, states, municipalities, institutions and persons outside the state as may confer a corresponding benefit, copies of the laws, law reports, reports of departments and institutions, and all other books and pamphlets published by the state, and to distribute such publications to such other nations, states, municipalities, institutions and persons outside the state as may by law be entitled to receive them." State officers are directed "upon requisition of the state librarian to supply the state library with a sufficient number of each publication issued from his department to enable him to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The state library had never had a librarian whose time was solely given to its care, until the appointment in May, 1901, of Frank Greene Bates. Under Mr. Bates' direction the library has been installed in rooms in the new state house. It has been accessioned and arranged under the decimal classification. The work of cataloging will be begun as soon as practicable.

The report of the state librarian has just appeared, for the year ending March, 1902.

Mr. Bates says: "Until the present year there was, properly speaking, no state library. The collection of books owned by the state was in the custody of the secretary of state as *ex-officio* state librarian. Some years since, the state law library was established at the court house, and the law books of the state's collection removed to that place. Owing to the total insufficiency of room at the old state house, the books remaining there were practically inaccessible. The library room had overflowed, and the books were stored in all corners of the building. Upon the erection of the new state house beautiful quarters were provided for the library. Unfortunately, insufficient room was provided for the books already on hand, so that it became necessary to store several thousand volumes in a dark room in the sub-basement, where they are inaccessible for use. The practical solution of the matter will be the erection of steel stacks, of appropriate and artistic design, in the library at no distant date. The need of these will soon be imperative." The character of the collection (which numbers approximately 15,000 v.) is reviewed and recommendations are made for rounding out broken sets, strengthening the relations with other libraries, and in other ways developing the scope and activity of the state library.

St. Louis (Mo.) F. P. L. A site for the proposed Carnegie building was secured on May 7, when the property of the St. Louis Exposition and Music Hall Association was sold to the library board for \$280,000. The purchase fund was raised by public subscription, headed by Daniel Catlin with \$25,000; the officers and directors of the St. Louis Union Trust Co. contributed \$205,000. The property is to remain intact until after the world's fair of 1903.

Savannah, Ga. The effort to secure a Carnegie library building has been dropped, owing to the condition of a 10 per cent, annual maintenance fund. Mr. Carnegie was requested to waive this condition in the case of Savannah, but his secretary in reply stated that "in justice to the other cities to which Mr. Carnegie has given, or will give, public library buildings, Savannah cannot be considered upon any other than a 10 per cent basis."

Seattle, Wash. The proposition authorizing the city to issue bonds for \$100,000 for a site for the Carnegie building was carried at a special election on May 17, by a majority of 919 votes out of total of 2217. The site in view covers an entire block at Madison and Spring streets and Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Somerville (Mass.) P. L. (20th rpt., 1901.) Added 5019; total 52,157. Issued, home use 264,227 (fict. 73½ %), of which 88,040 were drawn from the children's room. Visitors to ref. dept. 16,762. Receipts \$17,391.01; expenses \$17,169.42.

The most important incident of the year was the completion of the new stack room, which permits the adoption of "the experiment of free access." Mr. Foss says: "This cannot be done without serious embarrassments. The whole routine of the library will be revolutionized, and it is probable that many vexatious incidents will attend the new departure. But the new régime will be of incalculable benefit to the public, and I feel that no other action ever taken by the library, with the possible exception of the removal of the age limit and the opening of the children's room, can have been more productive in salutary results than this new action is sure to be."

It is urged that the library apply itself with greater persistency to pushing the circulation of its books. The house-to-house delivery of books is now carried on by 15 boys, assigned to 15 different sections of the city. "The patrons of these boys are largely people who have not used the library hitherto. Many of them had never visited the library, some of them did not know its location, and some were ignorant of the existence of the library at all. It will take time to establish this system on a good basis. The whole difficulty of the problem is to find the right boys. Our delivery boys are as good as the nature of boys will permit them to be; but it is expected that the right boy will not always be discovered the first time. It will be a series of experiments, and the fittest will survive."

The school department is constantly extending its scope, and it is suggested that the night school should be added to its list for school libraries. There were 5171 v. circulated through the schools in 1901, and the 100 special libraries sent to the schools had a circulation of 52,200 v. On noting the work of the children's room, Mr. Foss says:

"The children's room is a most salutary influence as long as children remain children. But to retain children in the children's room after they have come to desire mature works is repressing nature and stunting and distorting intellect. We should try to advance our children from the children's department to the adult department as we try to advance them from the grammar school to the high school. They should not only be allowed to use the mature books of the library, but should be encouraged in every legitimate way to do so."

Spokane (Wash.) City L. At a meeting of the library commission, on April 1, Mrs. Emma D. Wheatley was voted out of her position as librarian, her term of office to expire as soon as her successor should be appointed and confirmed. On the evening of the same day Mayor Byrne appointed as her successor Mrs. Estella Deffenbaugh, whose name was promptly confirmed by the city council. Mrs. Deffenbaugh assumed charge of the library on April 3, after a protest from Mrs. Wheatley, who stated that the change was purely political, and made by the mayor "because of a

pledge which he had made to some of his political friends." On April 4 Mrs. Wheatley entered suit against Mrs. Deffenbaugh, on the charge that she had been wrongly and unlawfully ousted from her position, and that she had never been removed from the office. She claims that the mayor and two others are not and never have been regularly appointed members of the library commission, and have no authority to act in that capacity.

Taunton (Mass.) P. L. (36th rpt. — year ending Nov. 30, 1901.) Added 1697; total not given. Issued 86,981 (fict. 48,077; juv. 24,194). New registration 753, of whom 212 were children under 12 years of age, introduced by their teachers.

The home circulation was 14,049 in excess of the previous year's record, largely due to the greatly increased use of the library by the pupils of the public schools. Large purchases of juvenile books, for replacements or duplicates, have been made, and the bindery work has been much increased. The typewritten card catalog has been completed for all fiction, adult and juvenile.

Traverse City, Mich. Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$20,000 for a new library building was accepted by the city council on May 19, when a resolution was passed guaranteeing the provision of a site and a yearly maintenance fund of \$2000. The city library already possesses about 6000 v. and had a circulation of 27,500 in 1901. An excellent site has been arranged for.

Trenton (N. J.) F. P. L. The library has been made the beneficiary of the Skelton library fund, amounting to about \$9000 in cash and an annual income of about \$900, derived from real estate property. Mr. Charles Skelton died in 1879, and left this fund to be devoted after the death of one or two of his cousins named in the will to the founding of a library for the use of the teachers and pupils of the public schools, apprentices, and mechanics. One of the restrictions of the will is that none of the funds shall be used for the purchase of books of fiction. The commissioners of public instruction have had charge of this fund for the last seven years, but have found it impossible to properly discharge the trust, as the fund was not large enough to provide for a library building or proper custodian. The board of trustees of the Public Library was organized in 1900, and instituted a friendly suit in the Court of Chancery against the commissioners of public instruction, with the result stated above.

The library expects to take possession of its new building during the month of June. It has issued in pamphlet form the rules and regulations for the government of the library, adopted Jan. 16, 1902.

Westfield (Mass.) Athenaeum. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1902.) Added 591 (369

bought); total 18,800. Issued, home use 36,149, an average of 11.4 v. for each cardholder. New registration 470; total cardholders 3189.

Of the books issued "25 per cent. have been fiction, 36 per cent. unclassified (about three-quarters fiction), 20 per cent. juvenile," etc. "The circulation has fallen here, as in many libraries. There has been a phenomenal demand for fiction within the last few years. This demand reached its height in 1901. A reaction has set in, but the influences of this reaction may not be very appreciable for some time." Mr. Stockwell recommends the issue of two books on a card, provided one is non-fiction. Books have been borrowed from Springfield, Northampton and Boston during the year, the borrower paying expenses of transportation. No new delivery stations have been opened, but the station at Wyben has become a branch library. From July, 1900, to July, 1901, a monthly bulletin was published, which proved a financial failure. Most of the loss involved by its publication was borne by the librarian. Special lists and library news are now presented, so far as possible, by the local papers, without charge, "but we still need a printed bulletin, periodically published."

The library held 13 picture exhibitions during the year, of which nine were sent out by the Library Art Club. A library training class was started, Nov. 1, with five members. "There are many things which this library should do. It should do more reference, more juvenile, more school and more club work; it should have more deliveries; a bibliography of Westfield should be compiled; there should be more newspaper indexing and more book analyzing; there is valuable material in the library that cannot be utilized, and it should be put in condition for use; the manuscripts should be cared for. This work cannot be done without help, and we have this help from the class who are receiving instruction."

"The library has been administered in an economical manner. Many people would call it a parsimonious manner. About 4000 books have been repaired at a saving of fully \$500. The use of a mimeograph has saved a large printing bill. Every scrap of paper is saved until it has been used on both sides. Home-made paste is used, and many other economies have been practiced. An account of this library's economical administration was printed by the New Hampshire Library Commission, without mentioning this library."

Weymouth, Mass. Tufts L. (23d rpt., 1901.) Added 743; total 21,395. Issued, home use 57,514, of which 27,287 were drawn through the six delivery stations, the Fogg Library and the high school (fict. incl. juv. 746). New registration 348; total registration 4150.

Good progress has been made in making the library available through its printed catalogs. Class list no. 2, covering biography, history

and travel, has been completed, and class list no. 3, dealing with art, literature, etc., is well advanced. "The three class lists will form the foundation of all the catalogs of the library, the new books being cataloged in annual supplements or bulletins. In a growing library the only complete catalog must necessarily be the card catalog."

FOREIGN.

Bibliothèque Nationale. On May 6 the numerous friends and admirers of M. Léopold Delisle celebrated the *cinquantenaire* of that well-known librarian by presenting him with photographs of a complete ms. of the 12th century preserved in the archives of the Vatican (of which only 100 examples have been done), and also of a ms. in the Turin Library, which at one time belonged to the Duc de Berry, brother of Charles V. The donation took place in the presence of a representative gathering of distinguished Frenchmen—the Prince de Broglie, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier, the Comte Delaborde, the Comte Durieu, and the Duc de la Trémoille—and a graceful little speech was made by M. Himly. M. Delisle, who was born in 1826, has been the librarian-in-chief of the Bibliothèque Nationale since 1874, into the management of which he has introduced many improvements. —*Athenæum*, May 10.

Bodleian L. Oxford, Eng. The library will celebrate its tercentenary next October. It was on Nov. 8, 1602, that, by the munificence of Sir Thomas Bodley, the present foundation was thrown open to the public. It can hardly be said to have arisen from the ashes of its predecessor, for hardly even ashes of the former library were left to rise from. That earlier library, founded by Humfrey, Duke of Gloucester, about 1450, had been completely broken up and dispersed after an existence of about a century, and the university either could or would do nothing to repair the loss. It was at his own expense that Sir Thomas undertook to refit the bare walls of Duke Humfrey's library, to stock it with books and to endow it with funds. He spent a fortune upon it, and had the foresight to secure to the library the right to receive from the Stationers' Company a copy of every book published in England. This right is shared by the British Museum and the public libraries at Cambridge, Edinburgh and Dublin, and is now embodied in the copyright act. The Bodleian Library contains 600,000 bound volumes, among which are 30,000 volumes of manuscripts and literary treasures.

Jerusalem. Plans for a Jewish National Library are being formed by Dr. Joseph Chasanowitsch. It will be housed in a building to be erected at a cost of \$18,000 in Consul street, Jerusalem.

Montreal, Can. The finance committee of the city council has reported in favor of the acceptance of Andrew Carnegie's offer of

\$150,000 for a public library building. The report stipulates that "the city shall have the management of the said library, and shall provide for the appointment of a special committee to control the choice of the books which will compose the library, so as to ensure the usefulness and moral character thereof."

It is intended, "to prevent difficulties which may arise over the choice of books," that the library shall be "chiefly a reference and consultation library, comprising volumes bearing upon the subjects mentioned hereafter: 1. All books, newspapers and reviews treating upon chemistry, physics, mechanics, metallurgy, etc. 2. Historical and philosophical works, classical works bearing upon art and literature, together with volumes of fiction of a high character."

Ontario, Canada. Travelling libraries. The report for 1901-2 of Rev. Alfred Fitzpatrick, of Nairn Centre, Ont., agent and secretary of the Reading Camp Movement of Ontario, Canada, appears in a pamphlet of 58 pages, with many illustrations. Much of the report is devoted to general description of the efforts made to secure not only library privileges, but regular medical attendance for the men in the Canadian lumber camps, and the gratifying results already assured. In his report Mr. Fitzpatrick says: "Last season three reading shanties were built, as an experiment, and small libraries were sent to a few other camps. These three reading shanties proved so attractive to the woodsmen, and seemed to the employers of so much value, that this year some 12 or 15 other employers have voluntarily put up such buildings for their men—some firms building three or more—so that this season there are in all 27 reading camps or reading rooms supplied with books, daily and weekly papers, magazines, games, etc. How much this means to those workmen, only persons familiar with the ordinary woodsman's and miner's life can fully appreciate." The librarian of the association is Mr. E. A. Hardy, librarian of the Lindsay Public Library, who reports that "34 boxes of books and magazines have been sent from 21 places to the camps in Ontario during the current winter. Nothing seems more certain than this, that this work ought to extend until it embraces every lumber and mining camp in the province. That would mean some 500 reading camps. This is unquestionably too much to ask of private effort, and should be undertaken by the Ontario government. Two ways are open, either to make it compulsory upon employers to provide these camps, or to extend the public libraries act to cover these camps. The latter appears much the better way. By treating the lumber or mining company as the trustees of the reading camp, a clause could be inserted in the public libraries' act, to extend its provisions to these camps, though limiting the grant to \$50 or \$75 for each camp, and, of

course, confining this provision to those companies who erect a reading camp."

While at first it was planned to use the travelling library as the special factor in this reading camp work, it has been found that the frequent possibility of contagious diseases in camps and the consequent possible transmission of disease through the books, and the hard wear to which books are subjected, make small permanent "reading camp" collections greatly preferable. For the work last year the Department of Education granted the sum of \$1,200 for books, and "has placed an item of \$2,000 more in the estimates for further extending library privileges to these and other isolated localities," while public contributions have amounted to over \$1,800 additional. It is proposed "as soon as the funds warrant it" to pay Mr. Fitzpatrick from July 1, 1900, "at the rate of \$700 per year, at least, exclusive of board and travelling expenses." The report contains many letters from lumber camp owners, managers and foremen, approving of the movement and expressing their willingness to co-operate in it.

South Australia P. L., Museum and Art Gallery, Adelaide. (Rpt., 1900-01.) Added 1868; total 46,266. Statistics of use are not given, "because the public have free access to the shelves, and generally replace the books which they have used." There were 70,754 visitors on weekdays and 6,522 on Sundays, an increase of 5936 over the previous year, attributed to the larger purchases of new books.

South Wellington (New Zealand) F. P. L. The library has moved into the new building, just completed, and formal opening exercises were held on May 7. The land upon which the library now stands was originally set apart by the government for a police station, but in 1878 its transfer for library purposes was effected. Although a site was thus secured, the library committee had no funds, and so for years no progress was made. In February, 1896, a gift of £500 for books was received from William Booth, and in March of that year the library committee offered to transfer to the city the site vested in it if the council would undertake to erect a building to cost not less than £1000. This offer was accepted in July, 1896, the council promising to erect a suitable building "as soon as possible." Nothing was done, however, until August, 1900, when a report was presented on the subject by the city council, and in February, 1901, the library committee of the council recommended the immediate erection of a library building in Reddeford street. The report was accepted, bids were promptly received and accepted in August, and in December last Herbert Baillie was appointed librarian. The new building is regarded as one of the most attractive libraries in the colony. The interior has been conveniently arranged,

and there is a brightness of appearance that immediately gives the visitor a pleasant impression. From the street the visitor enters a commodious vestibule (25 ft. x 16 ft.), off which, on the left, are the newspaper room (21 ft. x 15 ft.) and the librarian's office, and, on the right, the reading and magazine room (27 ft. x 15 ft.), and the boys' room (15 ft. x 15 ft.). The reading and magazine room is furnished with two upright desks for illustrated papers, two tables, and three low desks, over each of which is a separate light. Directly fronting the entrance door is the space set apart for the circulating library. The space occupied by the library proper is 27 ft. 6 in. x 11 ft. 6 in., and there is a barrier behind which the public cannot go. The volumes at present on the shelves number 1700, but there is accommodation for 8000. The librarian's office is so constructed as to command a view of all the other rooms on the ground floor. The whole of the upstairs portion of the building has been set apart for the giving of lectures and the holding of art, literary, and kindred exhibitions, and contains a large hall (47 ft. 6 in. x 27 ft. 3 in.) fitted with a platform and seating 150 to 200 people.

It is planned to hold a fortnightly series of lectures during the winter season. A boys' room is a feature of the building, where games, such as chess, dominoes, etc., may be enjoyed. No card games will be allowed.

Gifts and Bequests.

Harvard Divinity School L. The library has received, by bequest of the late Prof. J. H. Thayer, a collection of nearly 1000 volumes on New Testament study.

La Crosse (Wis.) L. Assoc. The library received on May 23 a gift of \$20,000 from the heirs of the late Charles L. Colman, made in accordance with the desire of the deceased. It is to be used as a permanent endowment fund.

Carnegie library gifts:

Ashland, Ky. May 8. \$25,000.

Columbus, Ga. April 28. \$25,000.

Dover, N. H. April 25. \$30,000.

London, Eng. May 22. £10,000 to Greenwich borough.

Manistee, Mich. May 12. \$35,000.

Middletown, O. April 1. \$20,000. Accepted, May 8.

Ogdensburg (N. Y.) P. L. By the will of the late Mrs. Mary D. Bean the library receives a bequest of \$5000.

Pittsfield, Mass. May 2. \$15,000.

Seaboard Air Line travelling libraries. May 8. \$1000.

Somersworth, N. H. May 22. \$15,000.

Taunton, Mass. April 26. \$60,000.

Librarians.

ADLER, Dr. Cyrus E., for several years custodian of the Smithsonian Institution deposit in the Library of Congress, has severed his connection with that library owing to pressure of other duties. He has been succeeded by Paul Brockett.

BARNES, Walter Lowrie, of the New York State Library School, 1901-02, has been appointed librarian of the Y. M. C. A. Library of Albany, succeeding A. A. Clarke, resigned.

CHILDS-SPRINGER. Miss May Z. Springer, of the New York State Library School, 1899-1900, and Dr. Alpha G. W. Childs, of Madison, Ind., were married May 14, 1902, at Indianapolis, Ind.

CONVERSE, Miss Minnie L., of the New York State Library School, 1900-1901, has been appointed librarian of the Central Normal School Library, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

EBERLIN, Viggo C., formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Century Club, New York, succeeding J. Herbert Senter.

GLENN-BROWN. John Mark Glenn, one of the trustees of the endowment fund of the American Library Association, and well known to many of the members of the association, was married on May 21 to Miss Mary Wilcox Brown, at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Glenn was for some years general secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Baltimore. Mr. and Mrs. Glenn sailed for Europe on May 24.

HAYS, Miss Florence, assistant at the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Manitowoc (Wis.) Public Library, succeeding Miss Henrietta von Briesen, resigned.

STUNTZ, Stephen C., assistant in the library of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed to a position in the Catalogue Division of the Library of Congress.

THURSTON, Miss Ada, special student of the Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Belmont, Mass. Miss Thurston is to assume the duties of the position Sept. 1.

WOODS, Henry F., librarian of the East St. Louis (Ill.) Public Library, has resigned that position, and has been succeeded by John E. Miller, principal of the East St. Louis High Grammar School. Mr. Woods' resignation came as a general surprise. He assumed charge of the library a little over a year ago, and had been active in developing it, particularly in relation with the public schools of the city. For nine years before coming to East St. Louis Mr. Woods had been first assistant in the St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library.

Cataloging and Classification.

BIBLIOTHÈQUE NATIONALE. Catalogue général des livres imprimés. Auteurs. Tome 8: Barrucand-Bauzon. Paris, Imp. nationale, 1902. 2 col. 1262 p. 8°.

CATALOGO GENERALE della libreria italiana dall' anno 1847 a tutto il 1899; compilato dal Attilio Pagliani: A-D. Pubblicato a cura dell' Associazione tipografico-libreria italiana. Milan, 1901. 16+840 p. 4°.

The first part of this much-needed work contains about 70,000 titles. The whole work is to embrace upwards of 200,000 titles.

CLASSIFICATION OF LIBRARY ECONOMY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY. These subjects are now being revised for the Decimal classification, and every one interested is asked to send promptly any topics, subdivisions or suggestions. Mr. Dewey says: "The library school students feel the need of a minute classification of these subjects for their lecture notes and material, so that we shall provide for every topic which promises to be useful. An early response from those who have suggestions will be appreciated." Communications should be addressed to Melvil Dewey, State Library, Albany, N. Y.

CROUZEL, M. A. Etudes de bibliothéconomie: le classement des livres sur les rayons. Toulouse, Douladoure-Privat, 1901. 28 p. 8°.

ILLINOIS FARMERS' INSTITUTE F. Ls. List of books contained in the 111 libraries in use April 1, 1902; comp. by A. B. Hostetter, secretary. Springfield, Ill., 1902. 23 p. T.

The NEW YORK P. L. Bulletin for May contains check lists of works on the theory of value, on wages, and on corn laws, recording only material to be found in the Astor branch.

NEWTON (Mass.) F. L. Catalogue of photographs of painting and sculpture. Newton, Mass., 1902.

An excellent, well-printed catalog, arranged in semi-historical order by schools, with sub-arrangement chronologically by artists. There is an alphabetic author index of artists and sculptors.

The SALEM (Mass.) P. L. Bulletin for May contains special reading lists on "The Balkan states, Turkey, and eastern question," and on Frank R. Stockton.

TUFTS L., Weymouth, Mass. Class list no. 2: Biography, history, travel, 1879-1902. Weymouth, 1902. 4+85 p. I. O.

A clear, well-printed class list, followed by an author index.

WISCONSIN. List of books for township libraries; issued by the state superintendent, May, 1902. Madison, 1902. 344 p. O.

As usual, this list, while designed for teachers, is useful and interesting to librarians engaged in work with children or with schools. It is prefaced by the Wisconsin library law, and by brief suggestions regarding purchase and handling of books. The lists are graded, and classed under grades, each entry being numbered consecutively. There are annotations and useful references to specific subjects or chapters. The annotated list includes also a selection of books for the teacher and "good books for the farmer." It is followed by an author and title index and a subject index. The list is supplied free to all Wisconsin teachers; the price to people outside the state is 25 c.

FULL NAMES.

The following are supplied by Catalogue Division, Library of Congress.

Beach, Elmer Henry, 1861-, Thorne, William Winter, 1870- and Rouech, August Eugene, 1856- (The American and accounting encyclopædia. . .);
 Becker, Frank Silvester, 1865, and Howe, Edwin Dewey, 1865- (New York civil and criminal justice. . .);
 Brorup, Rasmus Peterson, 1851- (The race question in the United States);
 Callahan, Charles Edward, 1845- (Fogg's ferry);
 Corrothers, James David, 1869- (The black cat club);
 Craig, Arden Llewellyn (Outlines of the civil government);
 Cronholm, Neander Nicolas (A history of Sweden);
 Dame, Lorin Low (Handbook of the trees of New England. . .);
 Donahue, Daniel Douglas, 1864- (A treatise on petroleum and natural and manufactured gases);
 Firey, Milton Jacob (Infant salvation);
 French, Nathaniel Stowers, 1854- (Animal activities);
 Gaffield, Erastus Celley, 1840- (A celestial message);
 Gilbert, John Newton (Through the garden with Jesus);
 Harding, Mrs. Caroline Hirst Brown (The city of the seven hills. . .);
 Harris, Cicero Willis (The sectional struggle);
 Hickox, William Eugene, 1858- (The correspondent's manual. . .);
 Holton, Martha Adelaide (The Holton primer);
 Hornbrook, Adelia Roberts (Key to primary and grammar school arithmetic);
 Isham, Frederic Stewart (The strollers);
 Kilbourne, Edward Warren (Memory and its cultivation);
 Liljencrantz, Otilie Adaline (The thrall of Leif the lucky);

McCauley, William Fletcher, 1858- (The Bible story);
 McClelland, Thomas Calvin, 1869- (Verba crucis);
 McIlvaine, James Hall (St. Francis of Assisi);
 McMillan, Duncan Bhann (The Bible search light thrown onto Mormonism);
 Mandeville, Charles Edward (Minister's manual and pocket ritual);
 Marks, Jeannette Augustus (A brief historical outline of English literature);
 Mixer, Albert Harrison, 1822- (Manual of French poetry. . .);
 Morton, Henry Holdrich, 1861- (Genito-urinary diseases and syphilis);
 Muir, Henry Dupee, 1870- (Songs and other fancies);
 Norton, Henry Hammatt (Ping-pong);
 Oliver, George Fletcher, 1853- (Soul-winners' secrets);
 Page, Charles Nash, 1860 (Canary breeding and training);
 Peterson, Hans Christian (First steps in English composition);
 Pinson, William Washington (In white and black. . .);
 Powers, Harry Huntington, 1859- (The art of travel);
 Pratt, Stephen Rensselaer, 1843- (Supplement to Pratt's mining laws of Colorado and locators' manual);
 Riley, Cassius Marcellus, 1844- (Toxicology; the nature, effects and detection of poisons);
 Savage, Giles Christopher, 1854- (Ophthalmic myology. . .)

Bibliography.

BALDWIN, James. The book lover: a guide to the best reading. Rev. ed., with new lists and additional matter. Chicago, A. C. McClurg & Co., 1902. 292 p. D.

A new edition of this useful little manual. Some of the chapters have been rewritten, the pedagogical features have been modified or omitted, and the book lists have been brought down to date.

B. BEHR'S VERLAG, Berlin W. 35, has begun the publication of an *Internationale Bibliographie der Kunstwissenschaft*, edited by Arthur L. Jellinek, of Vienna. The first number covers January and February, 1902, and records the titles of about 600 books and articles on the subject in periodicals, year books, etc., and, in some cases, in newspapers. The bibliography will be published bi-monthly. Each volume will contain a full subject index. (10 marks per year.)

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gesehen von Prof. Ernst R  thlisbergen-Bern. Leipzig, G. Hedeler, 1902. 418 p. 8°, pap., 10 marks.

The most comprehensive and authoritative work in existence on the subject.

DE MORGAN, A: On the difficulty of correct descriptions of books. Chicago, [Bibliographical Society of Chicago,] 1902. 34 p. O. \$1. [300 copies.]

Originally printed in "Companion to the almanac; or, year-book of general information for 1853," London, p. 5-19, and now reissued for the first time. The essay, while interesting reading, does not so much point out the difficulties of correct description of books in general, as it notes the errors of some ignorant or careless bibliographers, so-called, in describing certain books. Mr. A. G. S. Josephson contributes an editor's note, giving biographic data of Professor De Morgan, and a list of such of his works as are of more or less interest bibliographically. A typographical error on p. 21-22, where several lines of text have been transferred, is rectified by the issue of a corrected impression of the page, which will be sent to purchasers.

DYEING. Garçon, J. Répertoire général ou dictionnaire méthodique de bibliographie des industries tinctoriales et des industries annexes depuis les origines jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1896: Technologie et chimie. Paris, Gauthier-Villars. 3 v. 8°, 100 fr.

ENGLAND, *Geology*. Avebury, Lord. The scenery of England and the causes to which it is due. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 26+534 p. il. 8°, net, \$2.50.

Contains a bibliographical appendix of 15 pages.

FICTION. Wegelin, Oscar, *comp.* Early American fiction, 1774-1830: a compilation of the titles of American novels, written by writers born or residing in America, and published previous to 1830. Stamford, Ct., published by the compiler, 1902. 32 p. 8°, pap. [150 copies.]

The work is complementary to the author's "Early American plays, 1774-1830," published by the Dunlap Society in 1900. The author has discovered about 150 titles.

INCUNABULA. Martin, J. B. Incunables de biblioth  ques priv  es. S  rie 3. Paris, libr. Leclerc, 1902. 10 p. 8°.

Reprinted from *Bulletin du bibliophile*. (40 copies.)

MEDINA, J. T. Biblioteca hispano-americana

(1493-1810). Tomo 4: Santiago de Chile. f°, 50 fr.

MILK. Rothschild, Henri de. Bibliographia lactaria. Deuxieme suppl  ment (ann  e 1901)    la Bibliographie g  n  rale des travaux parus sur le lait et sur l'allaitement jusqu'en 1899. Paris, Octave Doin, 1902. 4+106 p. 4°.

PANICS. Burton, Theodore E. Financial crises and periods of industrial and commercial depression. New York, Appleton, 1902. 9+392 p. 12°, net, \$1.40.

The bibliography, pages 347-377, is compiled by Mr. Hugh Williams, of the Library of Congress. It is confined to books and articles in periodicals which refer exclusively to the subject. The list of periodical articles is arranged chronologically, and it is curious to note that it contains the title of no article published before 1837.

POLITICAL THEORIES. Dunning, William Archibald. A history of political theories, ancient and medi  eval. New York, Macmillan, 1902. 25+360 p. 8°, net, \$2.50.

Pages 327-345 contain a bibliography.

RELIGION. Jastrow, Morris, Jr. The study of religion. New York, Scribner, 1902. 14+451 p. 12°, (Contemporary science series.) \$1.50.

The bibliography (pages 399-415), selected, classified, and annotated, is composed almost entirely of works read by Dr. Jastrow himself. More than 400 titles are included.

INDEXES.

NUOVA ANTOLOGIA: rivista di lettere, scienze ed arti. Indici trentennali (1860-1895). aggiuntivi i sommari per gli anni 1896-1900. a cura di Guido Biagi. Roma, Paravia e c. 1901. 334 p. 16 frs.

Dr. Biagi has done an exceedingly useful piece of work in publishing these indexes to the first 30 years of the most valuable of Italian reviews. There are two parts, an author index and a subject index, the first occupying 128 and the last 168 pages. A summary of the contents from 1896-1900 brings the work for practical purposes reasonably down to date. The dates of articles are given with unusual and gratifying care. The article is cited first by the volume number; then if this volume chanced to be in the second or third series, this fact is noted in parentheses; and lastly both the page and the month and year are given. Such fulness is impossible in large indexes, but where considerations of expense permit, it is of great assistance to the reader.

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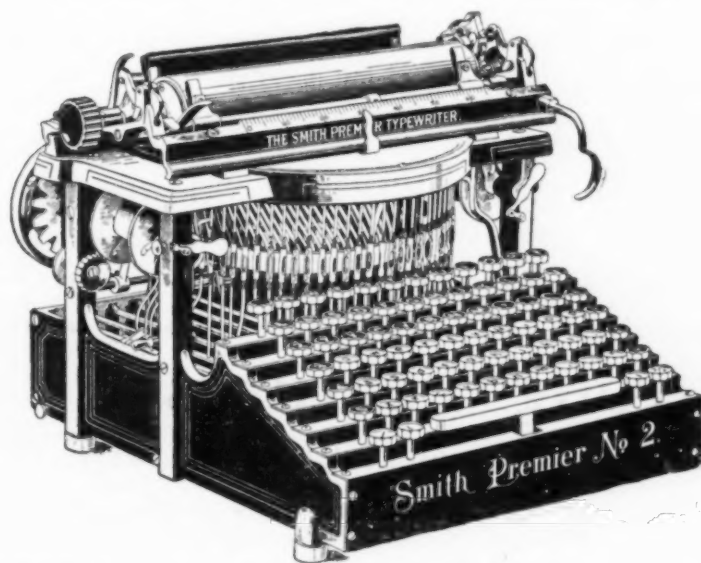
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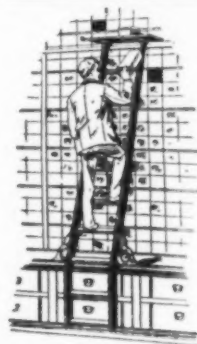
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